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H. Cooper, sculp.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Published August 1.1811 by G. Smeeton St. Martins Lane.

THE

COURT

OF

QUEEN ELIZABETH:

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN BY

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

"FRAGMENTA REGALIA."

WITH CONSIDERABLE BIOGRAPHICAL ADDITIONS,

BY

JAMES CAULFIELD.

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TO

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

Charlotte,

PRINCESS OF WALES,

THIS MEMORIAL

OF

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER COURT,

IS MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY

HER DEVOTED SERVANT,

JAMES CAULFIELD.

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Fragmenta Regalia;

or

Observations

on

Queen Elizabeth,

Her Time and Favorites.

To take her in the originall, she was the daughter of King Henry the 8th by Ann Bullen the second of 6 wives which he had, and one of the maydes of honour to the divorced Queene Katherine of Austria, (or as the now stiled Infanta of Spaine) and from thence taken to the Royal bed.

That she was not of a most noble and royall extract by her father, will not fall into question, for on that side was disimboyned into her veynes by a confluence of blood, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in christendome, and remarkeable it is, considering that violent desertion of the

royall house of the Britaines, by the intrusion of the Saxons, and afterwards by the conquest of the Normans: that through vicissitude of times, and after a discontinuance almost of a thousand yeares, the scepter should fall againe, and be brought back into the old regall line and true current of the British blood in the person of her renowned grandfather King H. 7, together with whatsoever the German, Norman, Burgundian, Castilian, and French atchievements with their intermarriages, which 800 yeares had acquired, could adde of glory thereunto.

By her mother she was of no soveraigne discent, yet noble and very antient in the family of Bullen, though some erroneously branded them with a citizens rise, or originall which was yet but of a second brother, who as it was divine in the greatnesse, and lustre to come to his house was sent into the City to acquire wealth (*ad ædificandam antiquam domum*) unto whose atchievements (for he was Lord Major of London) fell in as it is averred both the blood and inheritance of the eldest brother, for want of issue male, by which accumulation the house within few discents mounted *Infulmen honoris*, and was sodainly delated in the best families of England and Ireland: as Howard, Ormond, Sackevile, and others.

Having thus touched, and now leaving her descent, I come to her person, and how she came to the crowne by the decease of her brother and sister.

Under Edward 6, she was his, and one of the darlings of fortune, for besides the consideration of blood, there was betweene these two princes, a concurrence and sympathy of their natures and affections, together with the cælestiall bond, (confirmative religion) which made them one, for the King never called her by any other appellation, but his sweetest and dearest sister, and was scarce his own man, she being absent; which was not so betweene him and the Lady Mary.

Under her sister she found her condition much altered, for it was resolved and her destinie had decreed it, for to set her apprentice in the schoole of affliction, and to draw her through that ardel fire of tryall, the better to mould and fashion her to rule and soveraignitie; which finished, and fortune calling to minde, that the time of her servitude expired, gave up her indentures, and therewith delivered into her custodie a scepter, as the reward of her patience, which was about the 26th of her age, a time in which, as for her externalls she was full blowne, so was she for her internals growne ripe and seasoned by adversitie, in the exercise of her vertue: for

it seemes, fortune meant no more but to shew her a peece of varietie, and changeablenesse of her nature, but to conduct her to her destinie *(id est)* felicite.

She was of person tall, of hayre and complexion faire, and therewith well favored, but high nosed, of limbs and feature neate, and which added to the lustre of these externall graces, of a stately and majesticke comportment, participating in this, more of her father, then of her mother, who was of an inferior allay-plausible, or as the French hath it, more debonaire, and affable, vertues, which might well suite with Majesty, and which descending as hereditary to the daughter, did render her of a more sweeter temper, and endeared her more to the love and liking of the people, who gave her the name and fame of a most gracious and popular prince.

The atrocitie of the fathers nature was rebated in her, by the mothers sweeter inclinations for to take, and that no more then the character out of his owne mouth, "He never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust."

If we search further into her intellectualls and abilities; the whole course of her government deciphers them to the admiration of posteritie, for it was full of magnanimitie, tem-

pered with justice, pietie, and pitie, and to speake truth, noted but with one act of staine, or taint ;* all her deprivations, either of life or libertie, being legall, and necessitated, she was learned, her sex and time considered, beyond common beliefe, for letters about this time, or somewhat before, did

* Her conduct towards Mary Queen of Scots, is the greatest stain on her character, as whatever plea of policy and necessity her partizans may attach to the removal of that unfortunate princess, it evidently appears, Elizabeth was actuated by mean resentment, as well as fear, from so spirited a rival in right of succession so near the throne; and it is highly probable, she never forgave the just remonstrance Mary addressed to her in the year 1582, when Gowry and his party obtained possession of the person of James her son, whom they invited and detained at Ruthin Castle: her letter runs thus:

" Whereas I have beene certainely advertized, that my sonne is inter-
" cepted by rebels, (as I myselfe also was some yeares since,) I cannot
" but out of just feare, least he should undergoe the same common con-
" dition of infelicity with mee, make my woefull complaints, and imprint
" the same (if it may be) in your conscience, that my innocency may be
" made known to posterity, and their ignominy through whose unjust
" dealing I am most unworthily cast into these miseries. But seeing
" their cunning practices and devices (though never so wicked) have hitherto
" prevailed more with you, than my just complaints; and your might
" may overcome right, and force may oppress truth amongst men; I will
" appeal to the everliving God, in whome only I acknowledge a power and
" dominion over us, that are princes of equall jurisdiction and honour.
" And upon him will I call, (with whom there will be no place for colour
" nor fraude) that in the last day he will reward us according to our deserts
" one towards another; howsoever my adversaries know how to cover their
" guilefull dealings before men, (and haply before you.) In his name therefore,

but before begin to be of esteeme and in fashion, the former ages being over-cast with the mists and fogs of the Roman ignorance, and it was the maxime that over ruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion: her wars were a long time more in the auxiliarie part, and assistance of forraigne princes and states: then by invasion of any, till common policie advised it, for a safer way, to strike first abroad then at home, to expect the war in all, which she was ever felicious and victorious in.

The change and alteration of religion upon the instant of her accession to the crowne, the smoake and fire of her sisters

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" and as it were before his tribunall seate, I call to your remembrance, by " what cunning dealing some which were sent forth in your name, drew " the Scots, my subjects, into rebellion against mee, whilst I lived in " Scotland, and raised all the mischiefs which have happened there ever " since; which (to omit other proofs) is certainly knowne by testimonies " produced, and by confession out of Morton's owne mouth, who was in " that respect advanced to honours; against whom if I had proceeded " according to right, and you had not ayded my rebels, they could not " have stood long against me and mine."

She proceeds in reproving the arts of Throgmorton, Beale and Lord Hunsdon, with others of the Queen's Council, who by the most specious pretences juggled her out of her crown, and liberty.

Such a letter could not fail in arousing the jealousy and indignation of Elizabeth; and shortly such plans were laid, that brought Mary to the block within four years of her remonstrance.

martyredomes scarcely quenched was none of her least remarkeable actions, but the support and establishment thereof with the meanes of her owne subsistance, amidst so powerfull enemies abroad and those many domestique practises were (methinks) workes of inspiration, and of no humane providence, which on her sisters departure, she most religiously acknowledged, ascribing the glory of her deliverance to God above: for she being then at Hatfield, and under a guard, and the Parliament sitting at the selfe same time, the newes of the Queenes death, and her owne proclamation, by the generall consent of the house and the publique sufferance of the people: whereat falling on her knees after a good time of respiration, she uttered this verse of the psalme: *A domino factum est istud, et est mirabile in oculis nostris.* And this we find to this day on the stampe of her gold, with this on her silver, *Posui Deum adjutorem meum.* Her ministers and instruments of state such as were *participes curarum*, and bore a great part of the burthen were many and those memorable, but they were onely favorites, and not mynions, such as acted more by her princely rules, and judgments, then by their owne wills and appetites, for we saw no Gavestone, Vere or Spencer, to have swayed alone dureing fortie foure yeares, which was a well setled and advised maxime, for it valued her the more, it awed the most secure, it tooke

best with the people, and it staved off all emulations which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimonie even against the prince, where there is onely admitted into high administrations.

A MAJOR PALLACII.

THE principall note of her raigne will be, that she ruled much by faction, and parties which she her selfe both made, upheld and weakned, as her owne great judgement advised, for I do disassent from the common, and received opinion, that my Lord of Leicester, was absolute and alone in her grace; and though I come somewhat short of the knowledge of these times, yet that I may not erre nor shoot at randome, I know it from assured intelligence that it was not so, for proofe whereof amongst many (that could present) I will both relate a story and therein a knowne truth, and 'twas thus: Bowyer the gent. of the Black-Rod, being charged by her expresse command, to looke precisely to all admissions into the Privy Chamber; one day stayed a very gay captaine, (and a follower of my Lord of Leicester) from entrance, for that he was neither well knowne, nor a sworne servant to the queene; at which repulse, the gent. (bearing high on my lords favor,) told him

that he might perchance procure him a discharge. Leicester coming to the contestation sayd publikely which was none of his wonted speeches, that he was a knave, and should not long continue in his office, and so turning about to goe to the queene, Bowyer (who was a bould gent. and well beloved) stept before him, and fell at her majesties feet, relates the story, and humbly craves her graces pleasure, and whether my Lord of Leicester was king, or her Majesty queene; whereunto she replied (with her wonted oath) Gods death my Lord, I have wished you well, but my favour is not so locked up for you, that others shall not participate thereof, for I have many servants unto whom I have and will at my pleasure bequeathe my favor, and likewise resume the same, and if you thinke to rule here, I will take course to see you forth coming: I will have here but one Mrs. and no Mr. and look that no ill happen to him, least it be severally required at your hands, which so quailed, my Lord of Leicester, that his fained humilitie was long after one of his best vertues.

Moreover the Earle of Sussex, then Lord Chamberlaine was his professed antagonist to his dying day, and for my Lord Hunsdowne, and Sir Thomas Sackevile, after Lord Treasurer, who were all contemporaries; he was wont to say

of them that they were of the tribe of Dan, and were *Nolè me tangere*, implying that they were not to be contested with, for they were indeed of the queenes nigh kindred.

From whence, and in many more instances, I conclude that she was absolute and soveraigne Mrs. of her graces, and that all those to whom she distributed her favors, were never more then tennants at will, and stood on no better termes then her princely pleasure, and their good behaviour.

And this also I present as a knowne observation, that she was though very capable of counsell, absolute enough in her owne resolution, which was ever apparent even to her last, and in that of her stil aversion to grant Tyrone, the least drop of her mercy, though earnestly and frequently advised thereunto, yea wrought onely by her whole counsell of state, with very many reasons; and as the state of her kingdome then stood, I may speake it with assurance, necessitated arguments.

If we looke into her inclination as it was disposed to magnificence or frugalitie, we shall find in them many notable considerations, for all her dispensations were so poysed, as though discretion and justice, had both decreed to stand at the beame, and see them weighed out in due proportion,

the maturitie of her peaces and judgements, meeting in a concurrance; and that in such an age that seldom lapseth to excesse.

To consider them a part, we have not many presidents of her liberalitie, nor any large donatives to particular men: my Lord of Essex his booke of Parkes excepted, which was a princely gift, and some more of a lesser size, to my Lord of Leicester, Hatton, and others.

Her rewards chiefly consisted in grants, and leases of offices, and places of judicature, but for ready money, and in great summes, she was very sparing; which we may partly conceive, was a vertue rather drawne out of necessity, then her nature; for she had many layings out, and as her wars were lasting, so their charge increased to the last period. And I am of opinion with Sir Walter Rawleigh, that those many brave men of her times, and of the Militiæ, tasted little more of her bounty, then in her grace and good word with their due entertainement, for she ever payd the souldiers well, which was the honour of her times, and more then her great adversary of Spaine could performe: so that when we come to the consideration of her frugality, the observation will be little more, then that her bounty and it, were so woven

together, that the one was stayned by an honorable way of spareing.

The Irish action we may call a mallady, and a consumption of her times for it accompanied her to her end and it was of so profuse and vast an expence that it drew neare unto a distemperature of state, and of passion in herselfe, for towards her last, she grew somewhat hard to please her armies being accustomed to prosperity, and the Irish prosecution not answering her expectation, and her wonted successe, for it was a good while an unthrifty, and inauspicious war, which did much disturb and mislead her judgement; and the more, for that it was a president taken out of her owne patterne?

For as the Queene by way of division had at her coming to the crowne, supported the revolted states of Holland, so did the King of Spaine turne the tricke upon her selfe towards her going out by cherishing the Irish rebellion, where it falls into consideration, what the state of this kingdome, and the crowne revenues were then able to indure and embrace.

If we looke into the establishments of those times with the best of the Irish army, counting the defeatures of Black-water, with all the precedent expences, as it stood from my

Lord of Essex, his undertaking of the surrender of Kingsale, and the Generall Mountjoy; and somewhat after we shall find the horse and foote troopes were for 3 or 4 yeares together much about 20000 besides the navall charge which was a dependant of the same war, in that the Queene was then enforced to keepe in continuall pay a strong fleete at sea to attend the Spanish coasts and ports, both to allarum the Spaniards, and to intercept the forces, designed for the Irish assistance, so that the charge of that war alone, did cost the Queene three hundred thousand pounds per annum at least, which was not the moiety of her other disbursements, and expences which without the publique aydes the state and the royall receipts, could not have much longer endured; which out of her owne frequent letters and complaints to the deputy Mountjoy, for casheering of that list as soone as he could, might be collected, for the Queene was then driven into a straite.

We are naturally prone to applaude the times behinde us, and to vilifie the present, for the concurrent of her fame carries it to this day how royally and victoriously she lived and dyed without the grudge and grievance of her people, yet the truth may appeare without retraction from the honour of so great a princesse. It is manifest she left more debts

unpayd taken upon credit of her privy-seales then her progenitors did or could have taken up that were an 100 yeares before her, which was no inferior peece of state to lay the burthen on that house which was best able to beare it at a dead lift when neither her receipts could yield her reliefe, at the pinch, nor the urgencie of her affayres endure the delayes of parliamentary assistance, and for such aydes it is likewise apparent, that she received more, and that with the love of her people, then any two of her predecessors, that tooke most, which was a fortune strayned out of the subjects, through the plausibilitie of her comportment, and (as I would say without offence) the prodigall distribution of her grace to all sorts of subjects, for I beleeve no prince living, that was so tender of honour, and so exactly stood for the preservation of soveraigntie was so great a courtier of the people, yea of the Commons, and that stooped and declined lowe in presenting her person to the publique view as she passed in her progresse and perambulations, and in her ejaculations of her prayers on the people.

And truely though much may be written in praise of her providence, and good-husbandry, in that she could upon all good occasions abate her magnanimitie, and therewith comply with the parliament, and so alwaies come off, both with

honour, and profit, yet must we ascribe some part of the commendation to the wisdome of the times, and the choyce of parliament-men, for I sayd that they were not at any time given to any violent or pertinacious dispute, the elections being made of grave and discreet persons, not factious and ambitious of fame, such as came not to the house with a malevolent spirit of contention, but with a preparation to consult on the publique good, and rather to comply then to contest with majesty, neither dare I finde that the house was weakned and pestered through the admission of too many young heades, as it hath beene of latter times, which remembers me of the recorder Martins speech, about the truth of our late soveraigne Lord King James, when there were accompts taken of forty gentlemen, not above twenty, and some not exceeding sixteene of age, which made him to say, that it was the antient custome for old men to make lawes for young ones; but there he saw the case altered, and that there were children in the great councell of the kingdome, which came to invade and invert nature, and to enact lawes to governe their fathers, such were in the house alwaies, and tooke the common cause into consideration, and they say the Queene had many times just cause, and need enough to use their assistance, neither do I remember that the house did ever

capitulate, or preferre their private to the publique, and the Queenes necessities, but waited their times, and in the first place gave their supply, and according to the exigence of her affaires, yet failed not at the last to attaine what they desired, so that the Queene and her parliaments had ever the good fortunes to depart in love, and on reciprocall termes, which are considerations that have not beene so exactly observed in our last assemblies. And I would to God they had beene for considering the great debts left on the King, and into what incombrances the house it selfe had then drawn him, his majesty was not well used, though I lay not the blame on the whole suffrage of the house, where he had many good friends, for I dare avouch it, had the house been freed of halfe a dozen popular and discontented persons, such as with the fellow that burnt the temple of Ephesus, would be talked of, though for doing of mischiefe I am confident the King had obtained that which in reason, and at his first occasion he ought to have received freely and without condition. But pardon this digression, which is here remembred, not in way of aggravation but in true zeale of the publique good, and presented in caveat of future times, for I am not ignorant how the genius and spirit of the kingdome now moves to make his majesty amends, or any occasion, and how desirous the subject is to

expiate that offence at any rate, may it please his majesty to make triall of his subjects affections, and at what prise they value now his goodnesse and magnanimitie.

But to our purpose: the Queene was not to learne that, as the strength of the kingdome consisted in the multitude of the subjects; so the securitie of her person consisted and rested in the love and fidelitie of her people, which she pollitiquely affects (as it hath been thought) somewhat beneath the height of her naturall spirit and magnanimitie.

Moreover it will be a true note of her providence, that she would alwaies listen to her profit: for she would not refuse the information of meanest personages, which proposed improvement and had learnt the philosophie of *(Hoc agere)* to looke unto her owne worke: of which there is a notable example of one Carmarthen an under officer of the Custome House, who observing his time presented her with a paper, shewing how she was abused in the under-renting of the customs, and therewith humbly desired her Majesty to conceale him, for that it did concerne two or three of her great counsellors whom customer Smith had bribed with 2000li. a man, so to loose the Queene 20000li. per annum; which being made

knowne to the lords, they gave strict order that Carmarthen should not have accesse to the back staires but at last her Majesty smelling the craft and missing Carmarthen, she sent for him back and incouraged him to stand to his information, which the poore man did so hansomly, that within the space of ten yeares he was brought to double his rent, or leave the custome to new farmers, so that we may take this also in consideration that there were of the queenes councel which were not in the catalogue of saints.

Now as we have taken a view of some particular motives of her times, her nature and necessities: It is not without the text to give a short touch of the helps and advantages of her raigne, which were not without parrolles, for she had neither husband, brother, sister, nor children to provide for, who as they are dependants on the crowne, so do they necessarily draw lively-hood from thence, and oftentimes exhaust and draw deepe especially when there is an ample fraternity royall, and of the princes of the blood, as it was in the time of Ed. 3. and H. 4. for when the crowne cannot the publique ought honourable allowance, for they are the honour and hopes of the kingdome, and the publique which enjoyes them hath the like interest with the father which begat them, and our common law, which is the inheritance of the kingdome,

did ever of old provide aydes for the *primo-genitus*, and the eldest daughter; for that the multiplicitie of courts, and the great charges which necessarily followes, a king, a queen, a prince, and royall issue, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura*, during the space of 44 yeares; but worne out of memory, and without the consideration of the present times, insomuch as the aydes given to the late and right noble Prince Henry, and to his sister, the Lady Elizabeth, which were at first generally received as impositions for knight-hood, though an ancient law fell also into the imputation of a tax of nobilitie, for that it lay long covered in the embers of division betweene the houses of Yorke and Lancaster, and forgotten or connived at, by the succeeding princes; so that the strangenesse of the observation, and the difference of those latter raignes, is that the queene tooke up much beyond the power of law, which fell not into the murmur of people and her successors nothing but by warrant of the law, which neverthelesse was received through disuse to be injurious to the libertie of the kingdom.

Now before I come to any mention of her favorites, for hitherto I have delivered but some oblivious passages thereby to prepare and smooth a way for the rest that followes.

It is necessary that I touch on the religiousnesse of the others raigne, I meane the body of her sisters counsell of state, which she retained intirely, neither removing, nor discontenting any, although she knew them averse to her religion, and in her sisters time, perverse to her person, and privie to all her troubles, and imprisonments.

A prudence which was incompatible to her sisters nature, for she both dissipated and presented the major part of her brothers counsell; but this will be of certaine, that how complyable and obsequious soever she found them, yet for a good space she made little use of their counsells, more then in the ordinary course of the board, for she had a dormant table in her own privy-brest, yet she kept them together, and in their places, without any suddaine change; so that we may say of them, that they were then of the court, not of the counsell; for whilest she amazed them by a kind of promissive disputation concerning the points controverted by both churches; she did set downe her owne ghests without their privity, and made all their progressions, gradations, but for that the tenents of her secrets, with the intents of her stablishments were pitched before it was knowne where the court would sit downe.

Neither do I finde that any of her sisters counsell of state were either repugnant to her religion, or opposed her doings, Englefeild Mr. of the Wardes excepted, who withdrew himselfe from the board, and shortly after out of her dominions; so pliable and obedient they were to change with the times, and their prince; and of them will fall a relation of recreation: Pawlet Marquesse of Winchester, and Lord Treasurer, had served then 4 princes in as various and changeable times and seasons, that I may well say, no time nor age hath yeelded the like president; this man being noted to grow high in her favor (as his place and experience required) was questioned by an intimate friend of his, how hee had stood up for 30 yeares together, amidst the change and ruines of so many chancellors, and great personages; why, quoth the Marquesse, *Ortus sum e salice, non ex quercu*, I am made of pliable willow, not of the stubborne oake? And truely it seemes the old man had taught them all, especially William Earle of Pembroke, for they two were alwaies of the king religion, and alwaies zealous professors: of these it is sayd, that being both younger brothers, yet of noble houses, they spent what was left them, and came on trust to the court, where upon the bare stocke of their wits they began to traffique for themselves, and prospered so well, that they got, spent, and left more then any subjects from Normans con-

quest, to their owne times: whereupon it hath beene pretily spoken, that they lived in a time of dissolution.

To conclude then, of all the former raigne, it is sayd, that those two lived, and died, chiefly in her grace and favor, by the letter written upp on his sonns marriage with the lady Catharine Gray; he had like utterly to have lost himselfe, but at the instant of consummation, as apprehending the unsafety, and danger of intermarriage with the blood royall, he fell at the queenes feet, where he both acknowledged his presumption, and projected the cause, and the divorce together; so quick he was at his worke, that in the time of repudiation of the sayd Lady Gray, he clapt up a marriage for his son, the Lord Herbert with Mary Sidney, daughter to Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, the blow falling on Edward the late Earle of Hartford, who to his costs tooke up the divorced lady, of whom the Lord Beauchampe was borne, and William now Earle of Hartford, is descended.

I come now to present them to their owne election, which were either admitted to her secrets of state, or tooke into her grace and favor, of whom in order I crave leave to give unto posteritie, a cautious description, with a short character,

or draught, of the persons themselves; for without offence to others, I would be true to my selfe, their memories, and merits, distinguishing those of Militæ, from the *togati;* and of both these she had as many, and those as able ministers, as had any of her progenitors.

Robert Dudley,

Earl of Leicester.

IT will be out of doubt, that my Lord of Leicester* was one of the first whom she made Master of the Horse, hee was the youngest sonne then living of the Duke of Northumberland, beheaded *primo Mariæ*, and his father was that Dudley which our histories couple with Empson: and both be much

* On the death of his wife, who was reported to have died in consequence of a fall from a steep place, (not without shrewed suspicions of her being purposely precipitated in order to make way to his ambitious views) Elizabeth earnestly recommended him to Mary Queen of Scots, and promised her that if she would marry him, she should by authority of Parliament be declared her sister, or daughter, and heir of England, in case she should die without issue; and so intent was Elizabeth on the match, that she created him Baron of Denbigh, and a day after, Earl of Leicester; giving him Denbigh with large

EARL OF LEICESTER.

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infamed for the caterpillars of the common-wealth, dureing the raigne of Henry the 7th who being of a noble extract, was executed the first yeare of Henry 8. but not thereby so extinct, but that he left a plentifull estate, and such a sonne, who as the vulgar speakes it, would live without a teate ; for out of the ashes of his fathers infamy he rose to be a Duke, and as high as subjection could permit, or soveraigntie indure,

possessions thereunto belonging: in order to make him more worthy of so high a marriage were these honours heaped on him, to get favour with the Queen of Scots, whom he wooed by all the means in his power. He accused the Lord Keeper Bacon, that he had intermeddled against the Queen in the matter of succession, and in conjunction with one Hales, went about to derive the title of the Crown of England, in case the Queen should dye without issue, to the House of Suffolk. Whereupon Hales was committed to the Tower; but Bacon through the intercession of Cecill with much ado at length was restored to her favor. A conference on the subject of this marriage took place at Berwick before English and Scottish Commissioners appointed on purpose; but it ended to no purpose. And shortly after Mary married the Lord Darnley; suspecting that she was deceitfully dealt with, and that Elizabeth had only proposed this match that she might herself marry Leicester if her sister queen did first consent.

Walter D'Evereux Earl of Essex dying in Ireland in the year 1576, Leicester openly made love to his widow Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, who fearing he should delude, being well acquainted with his fickleness in love affairs, insisted the marriage should take place in his own presence, though it appears they were wedded before; strong suspicions arose that Essex did not come fairly to his end, as it was well known Leicester and him were open enemies, and the former had the reputation of introducing the art of poisoning into England, and a man was publickly pointed at, who waited on the Earl

and though he could not find out any appellation to assume the crowne in his owne person; yet he projected, and very nearly effected it for his sonne Guilbert by intermariage with the Lady Jane Gray, and so by that way to bring it into his loynes.

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and was said to have infused poison in his wine.* Elizabeth was acquainted with this marriage by one Simier, an agent for the Duke of Anjou, on which she in a rage commanded Leicester to keep himself within the Tower of Greenwich, and thought to have committed him to the Tower of London. But was dissuaded by Lord Sussex, who was his greatest adversary, and rejoiced it was now out of his power to marry the Queen, which was feared by most of the nobility.

Leicester in revenge, is said to have employed one Teuder to assassinate Simier, who was shot at while in company with the Queen, the Earl of Lincoln, and Sir C. Hatton, in the Queen's barge; when one of the bargemen was shot through both his arms; nevertheless after the offender was led to the gallows as a terror to him, he was set at liberty, and no farther account taken of the transaction.

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* In April 1580, Sir Francis Drake sailing into the Haven of St. Julians, he found a gibbet, set up (as is thought) by Magellan when he punished certain mutineers. In this very place, John Doughty an industrious and stout man, and the next unto himself, was called to his trial for raising a sedition in the Fleet, found guilty by twelve men, after the manner of the English, and condemned to death, which he suffered undauntedly, being beheaded, after he had received the holy communion with Drake. And the most indifferent in the Fleet judged, that he had dealt seditiously, and that Drake cut him off as an emulator of his glory, whilst he regarded not so much whom he excelled in glory for sea-matters, as who might equal him. Yet wanted there some, which thinking themselves to be men of a deeper reach, to give out that Drake had a charge from Leicester, that he should make away Doughty by any colour whatsoever, for that he had reported abroad, that the Earl of Essex was made away by the cunning practices of Leicester.

Observations which though they lie beyond us, and seeme impertinent to the text, yet are they not much extravagant, for they must leade us, and shew us how the after passage were brought about, with the dependances on the lyne of a collaterall work-man-ship, and surely it may amaze a well setled judgment to look back into these times, and to consider how the Duke could attaine to such a pitch of greatnesse, his father dying in ignominie, and at the gallowes, his estate confiscate for pilling and polling the people.

But when we better thinke upon it, we find that he was given up, but as a sacrifice to please the people, not for any offence committed against the person of the king; so that upon the matter he was a martire of the prerogative, and the king in honour could do no lesse then give backe to his sonne the priviledge of his blood, with the acquireing of his fathers profession, for he was a lawyer, and of the Kings counsell, at law, before he came to be *ex interiorthus consilijs*, where besides the licking of his owne fingers, he got the king a masse of riches and that not with hazard, but with the losse of his life and fame for the kings fathers sake.

Certainely it is that his sonne was left rich in purse, and

braine, with good foundations, and fewell to ambition, and it may be supposed he was on all occasions well heard of the king, as a person of marke and compassion in his eye, but I finde not that he did put up for advancement, during Henry 8. time, although a vast aspirer, and a provident stayer.

It seemes he thought the kings raigne was much given to the falling-sicknesse but espying his time fitting, and the soveraignitie in the hands of a pupill prince, he then thought he might as well put up, for it was the best for having the possession of blood and of purse, with a head-peece of a vast extent, he soone got to honour, and no sooner there but hee began to side it with the best, even with the protector, and in conclusion, got his, and his brothers heades, still aspiring till he expired in the losse of his owne, so that posteritie may by reading of the father, and grandfather, make judgment of the sonne, for we shall finde that this Robert, whose originall we have now traced, the better to present him, was inheritor to the genius, and craft of his father, and Ambrose of the estate of *whom hereafter* we shall make some short mention.

We tooke him now as he was admitted into the court,

and the queenes favour, and here he was not to seeke to play his part well, and dexteriously, but his play was chiefly at the foregame, not that he was a learner at lattar, but he loved not the after-wit, for the report is (and I thinke not unjustly) that he was seldom behind hand with his gamesters, and that they alwayes went with the losse.

He was a very goodly person, tall, and singulerly well featured, and all his youth well-favored, of a sweet aspect, but high-foreheaded, which (as I should take it) was of no discommendation, but towards his latter, and which with old men was but a middle age, he grew high coloured, so that the queene had much of her father, for excepting some of her kindred and some few that had handsome wits in crooked bodies; she alwaies tooke personages in the way of election, for the people hath it to this day, King Henry loved a man.

Being thus in her grace, she called to minde the sufferings of her ancestors, both in her fathers and sisters raignes, and restored his, and his brothers blood, creating Ambrose the elder, Earle of Warwick, and himselfe Earle of Leicester, and as he was *ex primiciis* or of her first choyce, so he rested not there, but long enjoyed her favor, and therewith what he

listed, till time and emulation, the companions of greatnesse, resolved of his period, and to collour him at his sitting in a clowde (at Conebury) not by so violent a death, or by the fatall sentence of judicature, as that of his father and grandfathers was, but as it is supposed by that poyson which he had prepared for others, wherein they reported him a rare artist.

I am not bound to give credit to all vulgar relations, or to the libells of his time, which are commonly forced and falsified, sutable to the wordes and honours of men in passion, and discontent, but which bindes me to thinke him no good man amongst other things of knowne truth, is that of my Lord of Essex his death in Ireland, and the marriage of his Lady, which I forbeare to presse, in regard he is long since dead, and others living whom it may concerne.

To take him in the observation of his letters and writings, which should best set him off, for such as have fallen into my hands, I never yet saw a stile or phrase more seemingly religious, and fuller of the straines of devotion, and were they not sincere, I doubt much of his well being, and I feare he was too well seene in the Aphorismes, and

principles of Nicolas the Florentine, and in the reaches of Cæsar Borgias.

And hitherto I have onely touched him in his court-ships. I conclude him in his launce, he was sent governor by the Queene to the revolted states of Holland, where we reade not of his wonders, for they say, he had more of Mercury then he had of Mars, and that his devise might have beene without prejudice to the great Cæsar, *Veni, vidi, redivit.*

Thomas Radcliffe,

Earle of Sussex.

HIS corrival was Thomas Radcliffe,* Earle of Sussex, who in his constellation was his direct opposit, for indeed he was one of the queenes martialists, and did her very good

* Thomas Radcliffe third Earl of Sussex of that family, was of very noble descent, his mother was daughter to the Duke of Norfolk, his grandmother daughter to Henry Duke of Buckingham, Constable of England. He was sent ambassador into Germany by Queen Mary to the Emperor Charles V. about the marriage to be contracted with Prince Philip, and afterwards into Spain to the said Prince Philip, about ratifying the covenants thereof, and to the Emperor Maximilian, about Queen Elizabeth's marriage with Charles of Austria—having been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord President of the North Countries of England, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Chief Forester of England beyond the River of Trent, renowned for his victories against the Hebridians, and the Scots which infested the borders; after a long sickness, he died at London without issue, anno 1583. He married two wives Elizabeth Wriothesley, and Frances Sidney. He was succeeded by his brother Henry.

EARL OF SUSSEX.

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service in Ireland, at his first accession, till she recalled him to the court, whom she made Lord Chamberlaine, but he playd not his game with that cunning and dexteritie, as the Earle of Leicester did, which was much the more, the fairer courtier, though Sussex was thought much the honester man, and far the better souldier, but he lay too open on his guard; he was a godly gentleman, and of a braye and noble nature, true, and constant, to his friends, and servants, he was also of a very ancient and noble lyneage, honoured through many discents, through the tytle of Fitzwalters. Moreover there was such an antipathy in his nature, to that of Leicester, that being together in court, and both in high imployments, they grew to a direct frowardnesse, and were in continuall opposition, the one setting the watch, the other the guard, each on the others actions, and motions, for my Lord of Sussex was of a great spirit, which backt with the queenes speciall favor, and support, by a great and ancient inheritance, could not brooke the others empire, in so much as the queene upon sundry occasions had somewhat to do to appease and atone them, untill death parted the competition, and left the place to Leicester, who was not long alone without his rivall in grace, and command: and to conclude, this favorite it is confidently

affirmed, that lying in his last sicknesse, he gave this caveat to his friends.

I am now passing into another world, and I must leave you to your fortunes, and the queenes grace and goodnesse, but beware of the gipsey, meaning Leicester, for he will be too hard for you all, you know not the beast so well as I do.

LORD BURLEIGH.

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William Cecill,

Lord Burleigh.

I COME now to the next, which was Secretary William Cecill,* for on the death of the old Marquesse of Winchester, he came up in his roome, a person of a most subtile, and active spirit.

He stood not by the way of constellation, but was wholly intentive to the service of his Mrs. and his dexterity,

* He was born at Bourne in the County of Lincoln, in the year 1521. His father was Richard Cecil, of the House of Alterynnis, of the wardrobe to King Henry VIII. His mother's name, Jane, heiress of the noble family of Ekington, and of the Walcots. He took to wife Mary the sister of Sir John Cheeke, (a most learned man;) which wife died in a year or two. After this, when he had a while studied the law in Gray's-Inn, he married Mildred the daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, (who was School-master to Edward VI.) a woman learned

experience and merit therein, challenged a roome in the queenes favor, which eclipsed the others overseeming greatnesse, and made it appeare that there were others steered, and stood at the helme besides himselfe, and more stars in the firmament of grace, then Ursa Major.

He was borne as they say, in Lincolnshire, but as some aver, upon knowledge of a younger brother, of the Cecills of Hartfordshire, a family of my owne knowledge, though now private, yet of no mean antiquitie; who being exposed, and sent to the citie, as poore gentlemen use to do their sons, who became to be a rich man on London Bridge, and purchased in Lincolnshire, where this man was borne.

He was sent to Cambridge, and then to the innes of court, and so came to serve the Duke of Summerset, in the time of

in Greek and Latin, by his first wife Mary Cheeke, he had issue Thomas Earl of Exeter; by his second Mary Coke, he had Robert Earl of Salisbury, and two daughters, Anne Countess of Oxford, and Elizabeth wife to William Wentworth. He was made Secretary to Edward VI. and by him honoured with the dignity of Knighthood, was in favor with Queen Mary, and enjoyed the utmost confidence with Elizabeth, who was highly indebted to his wisdom and sagacity forty years of her reign. He died worn out in her service in the year 1598.

his protector-ship as secretary, and having a pregnancie to high inclinations, he came by degrees, to a higher conversation, with the chiefest affaires of state and councells, but on the fall of the Duke, he stood some yeares in umbradge, and without imployment, till the state found they needed his abilities, and although we finde not that he was taken into any place, dureing Maries raigne, unlesse (as some say) towards the last, yet the councell severall times made use of him, and in the queenes entrance, he was admitted Secretary of State, afterwards he was made Mr. of the Court of Wards, then Lord Treasurer, a person of most excellent abillities, and indeed the queen began to need and seeke out men of both guards, and so I conclude to ranke this great instrument amongst *togatie*, for he had not to do with the sword, more then as the great pay-master, and contriver of the war, which shortly followed, wherein he accomplished much, through his theoricall knowledge at home, and his intelligence abroad, by unlocking of the councells of the queenes enemies.

We must now take it, and that of truth, into observation, that untill the tenth of her raigne, the times were calme and serene, though sometimes over-cast, as the most glorious sunne-rising is subject to shadowings and dropings, for the

clowdes of Spaine, and the vapors of the holy league began to disperse and threaten her felicitie. Moreover, she was then to provide for some intestine strangers, which began to gather in the heart of her kingdome, all which had relation, and correspondency, each one to the other, to disthrone her, and to disturbe the publique tranquilitie, and therewithall, as a principall marke, the established religion, for the name of Recusant then began first to be knowne to the world, untill then the Catholiques were not more then Church Papists, but now commanded by the Popes expresse Catholique Church their mother, so it seemes the Pope had then his aymes to take a true number of his children, but the queene had the greater advantage, for she likewise tooke tale of her opposit subjects, their strength and how many they were, that had given up their names to Baall, who then by the hands of some of his prosolites fixed his bulls on the gates of Pauls, which discharged her subjects of all fidelitie, and received faith, and so under the vaile of the next successor, to replant the Catholique religion, so that the queene had then a new taske and work in hand, that might well awake her best providence, and required a muster of new armes, as well as court-ships, and counsells, for the time then began to grow quick, and active, fitter for stronger motions then them

of the carpet, and measure, and it will be a true note of her magninimitie, that she lov'd a souldier and had a propention in her nature to regard, and alwaies to grace them, which the courtiers taking into their consideration, tooke it as an inviteing to winne honour; together with her majesties favor, by exposeing themselves to the wars, especially when the queene and the affaires of the kingdome stoode in some necessity of the souldiers, for we have many instances of the sallies of the nobilitie, and gentry, yea and of the court, and of her privy favorites, that had any touch or tincture of Mars in their inclinations, and to steale away without licence, and the queenes privitie, which had like to cost some of them deare, so predomminate were their thoughts, and hopes of honour growne in them, as we may truely observe in the exposition of Sir Philip Sidney, my Lord of Essex, Mountjoy, and diverse others, whose absence, and the manner of their irruptions, was very distastfull unto her; whereof I can hereunto add a true, and no impertinent story, and that of the last: Mountjoy, who having twice, or thrice, stolen away into Brittany, where under Sir John Norris he had then a company without the queenes leave and privitie; she sent a messenger unto him, with a strict charge to the generall, to see him sent home.

When he came into the queenes presence, she fell into a kind rayling, demanding of him how he durst goe over, without her leave; serve me so (quoth she) once more, and I will lay you fast enough for running; you will never leave till you are knock't over the head, as that inconsiderate fellow Sidney was, you shall goe when I send you, in the meane time, see that you lodge in the court, (which was then at White-hall) where you may follow your booke, read, and discourse of the warres: but to our purpose: it fell out happily to those, and as I may say, to these times, that the queene during the calme time of her raigne was not idle, nor rock't asleepe with security, for she had beene very provident in the reparation, and augmentation of her shipping, and ammunition, and I know not whether by a fore-sight of policy, or any instinct it came about, or whether it was an act of her compassion, but it is most certain she sent no small troopes to the revolted states of Holland, before she had received any affront from the King of Spaine, that might deserve to tend to a breach of hostilitie, which the Papists maintaine to this day, was the provocation to the after wars; but omitting what might be sayd to this point, these Netherland wars, were the queenes seminaries nursery, of very many

brave souldiers and so likewise were the civill-wars of France, whither she sent five severall armies.

They were the French scollers that inured the youth, and gentry of the kingdome, and it was a Militia wherein they were daily in acquaintance with the discipline of the Spaniards, who were then turned the Queenes inveterate enemies.

And thus have I taken in observation her *dies Halcionii*, these yeares of hers, which were more serene and quiet, then those that followed, which though they were not lesse propitious as being touched more with the points of honour, and victory, yet were they troubled and loaded ever, both with domestique and forraigne machinations, and as it is already quoted, they were such as awakened her spirits, and made her cast about her to defend, rather by offending, and by way of provision, to prevent all invasions then to expect them which was a peece of the cunning of the times, and with this I have noted the causes, and *principium* of the wa[illegible] following, and likewise points to the seed-plots, fr[illegible] whence she took up these brave men, and plants of honour, which acted on the theatre of Mars, and on

whom she dispersed the rayes of her graces, which were persons in their kindes of care, vertues, and such as might out of merit pretend interest to her favors, of which ranke the number will equall, if not exceed that of the gowne-men, in recompt of whom, I will proceed with Sir Philip Sidney.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

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Sir Philip Sidney.

HE was the sonne of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and President of Wales, a person of great parts, and of no meane grace with the queene; his mother was sister to my Lord of Leicester, from whence we may conjecture, how the father stood up in the sphere of honour, and imployments, so that his descent was apparently noble on both sides; and for his education, it was such as travaile, and the Universitie could afford none better, and his tutors infuse, for after an incredible proficiencie in all the spheres of learning, hee left the academicall, for that of the court, whither he came by his uncles invitation, famed after by noble reports of his accomplishments, which together with the state of his person, framed by a naturall propension to armes, soone attracted the good opinions of all men, and was so highly praised in the esteeme of the Queene, that she thought the court deficient without him: and whereas through the fame of his desert, he was in elec-

tion for the kingdome of Pole, she refused to further his preferment: it was not out of emulation of advancement, but out of feare to loose the jewell of her time. He married the daughter and sole heire of Sir Francis Walsingham, the Secretary of State; a lady destinated to the bed of honour, who after his deplorable death at Zutphen, in the Low Countries, where he was at the time of his uncle Leicesters being there, was remarried to the Lord of Essex, and since his death, to my Lord of Saint Albones, all persons of the sword, and otherwise of great honour, and vertue.

They have a very quaint conceipt of him, that Mars,* and Mercury, fell at variance, whose servant he should be, and there is an epigrammist that saith, that art, and nature, had spent their excellencies in his fashioning, and fearing

* Sir Philip Sidney was governor of Flushing, and general of the horse under his uncle the Earl of Leicester. He was killed before Zutphen, a town in the Low-Countries, endeavouring to intercept a convoy of provisions the Spaniards were conveying to that place. His valour, which was esteemed his most shining quality, was not exceeded by any of the heroes of the age: but even this was equalled by his humanity. After he had received his death's wound, and was overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him. At the same time, a poor

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

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they could not end what they had begun, they bestowed him up for time, and nature stood mute, and amazed, to behold her owne marke: but these are the particulars of poets.

Certaine it is, he was a noble and matchlesse gentleman, and it may be sayd justly of him without these hiperboles of faction as it was of Cavibicensus, and that he seemed to be born onely to that which he went about *vir satilis Ingenii* as Plutarch sayth it, but to speak more of him, were to make them lesse.

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soldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle, just as he was lifting it to his mouth; upon which he instantly delivered it to him, with these words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine." He died in the very flower of his age, having outlived his father scarce four months: for whom Leicester at his return to England, ordained a funeral with great preparation after the military fashion, in St. Paul's Cathedral. James King of Scots, honoured him with an epitaph; both the Universities consecrated their tears; and New College in Oxford set forth a most elegant description of his noble acts.

Sir Francis Walsingham.

SIR Francis Walsingham* as we have sayd, had the honour to be Sir Philip Sidneys father in law; he was a gentleman at first, of a good house, and of a better education, and

* Walsingham was so zealous in the protestant interest, that he left nothing unattempted, to fathom the plots of the Jesuits in this reign, and kept in his pay spies on all their actions; it was not unusual with him to ingratiate himself into the confidence of many, whom he shrewdly suspected were endeavouring to deceive him, but he was ever on his guard against imposition, and fairly caught Babington in a trap he had plan'd to liberate Mary Queen of Scots. So far was he from enriching himself, in the service of the public, that he spent his own private fortune, and was buried in the night, at the expence of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corps might be arrested for debt. He died April 6, 1590, his only daughter Frances married Sir Philip Sidney, and afterwards Robert D'Evereaux Earl of Essex, the unfortunate favorite of Elizabeth.

Thomas Randolph, greatly in Walsingham's confidence a little before his death, seriously admonished him by letters, how necessary a thing it was, he should bid farewell to the snares of a Secretary, as he himself had done by that of an Ambassador; and that they should both of them set their minds upon their heavenly country, and by repenting ask mercy of God. Walsingham did not survive Randolph two months.

from the Universitie travelled for the rest of his learning; doubtlesse he was the onely linguist of his times, how to use his owne tongue whereby he came to be imployed in the chiefest affaires of state.

He was sent ambassador to France, and stayd there legarlong in the heate of the civil warrs, and at the same time that Mounsier was here a sutor to the queene, and if I be not mistaken he played the very same part there, as since Gundamore did here: at his returne he was taken principall Secretary, and for one of the great engines of State, and of the times, high in his Mrs. the queenes favor, and a watchfull servant over the safety of his Mrs.

They note him to have certaine curtesies and secret wayes of intelligence above the rest, but I must confesse, I am to seeke wherefore he suffered Parry to play so long as he did, hang on the hooke before he hoysed him up: and I have been a little curious in the search thereof, though I have not to doe with the *Arcana Regalia imperii*, for to know it's sometimes a burthen; and I remember it was Ovids criminant error, that he saw too much, but I hope these are collateralls, and of noe danger.

But that Parry having an intent to kill the queene, made the way of his accesse, by betraying of others, and in appeaching of the priests of his owne correspondency, and thereby had accesse to conferre with the queene, as oftentimes privat and familiar discourse with Walsingham, will not be the quere of the mystery for the Secretary might have had an end of a further discovery, and maturity of the treason but that after the queene knew Parryes intent, why she would then admit him to private discourse, and Walsingham to suffer him, considering the conditions of all the designes, and to permit him to goe where and whither he listed, and onely under the secrecy of a darke sentinell, set over him was a peece of reach and hazard, beyond my apprehension: I must againe professe that I have read many of his letters, for they are commonly sent to my Lord of Leicester, and of Burleigh, out of France, containing many fine passages, and secrets, yet if I might have been beholding to his cyphers, they would have told pretty tales of the times, but I must now close him up, and ranke him amongst the *togati:* yet chiefe of those that layd the foundations of the French and Dutch warres, which was another peece of his finenesse of the times; with one observation more, that he was one of the greatest alwaies of the Austerian imbracements, for both himselfe, and Stafford

that preceded him, might well have beene compared to him in the gospel, that sowed his tares in the night; so did they their seedes in division, in the darke, and as it is a likely report, that they father on him at his returne, the queene speaking to him with some sensibility of the Spanish designes on France: Madam, he answered, I beseech you be content, and feare not, the Spaniards have a great appetite and an excellent digestion, but I have fitted him with a bone for these 20 yeares, that your Majesty should have noe cause to doubt him, provided that if the fire chance to shake, which I have kindled, you will be ruled by me, and cast in some of your fewell which will revive the flame.

Lord Willoughby.

MY Lord Willoughby* was one of the Queenes first sword-men, he was of the ancient extract of the Bartewes but more enobled by his mother, who was Duchess of Suffolk, he was a great Mr. of the art Military, and was sent Generall into France, and commanded the second army of five, the Queene had sent thither, in ayde of the French: I have heard it spoken, that had he not slighted the court, but applyed himselfe to the Queene, he might have enjoyed a plentifull portion of her grace, and it was his saying, and it did him no good, that

* In 1586, Lord Willoughby was Governor of Bergen-op-zoom, and very active in preventing the Spaniards from succouring the besieged towns, with ammunition, provisions, &c. In the action before Zutphen, where Sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded, Lord Willoughby was in the heat of the engagement, and unhorsed a Cornet of horse, who was taken prisoner, while attempting to convey provisions into the town.

LORD WILLOUGHBY.

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he was none of the *Reptilia;* intimating, that he could not creepe on the ground, and that the court was not his element, for indeed as he was a great souldier, so he was of a suitable magnanimitie, and could not brooke the obsequiousnesse and assiduitie of the court, and as he was then somewhat descending from youth, happily he had an *animam revertendi*, and to make a safe retreate.

Nicholas Bacon.

AND now I come to another of the *Togati*, Sir Nicholas Bacon,* an arch-peece of wit, and of wisdome, he was a gentleman and a man of law, and of a great knowledge therein, whereby together with his after part of learning, and dexteritie, he was promoted to be Keeper of the Great

* Sir Nicholas Bacon, was born at Chislehurst in Kent, and educated at Corpus-Christi College, in Cambridge, which he afterwards endowed with six scholarships. He studied the law at Gray's-Inn, and the 38th year of Henry VIII. was made Attorney of the Court of Wards, and had his patent renewed by Edward VI. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, and was made Lord keeper of the great Seal of England, which office in his time was by Act of Parliament made equal in authority with that of the Chancellor. He died 1579, and was interred in the south side of the choir in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a noble monument was erected to his memory. He was father to the celebrated Lord Bacon; and at Gorhambury, is preserved the portraits of both, and great part of the furniture which belonged to the Lord Keeper.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON

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Seale, and being of kin to the Treasurer Burleigh, and also the helpe of his hand to bring him to the Queenes great favor, for he was aboundantly factious, which tooke much with the Queene, when it suited with the season, as he was well able to judge of the times: he had a very quaint saying, and he used it often to good purpose, that he loved the jest well, but not the losse of his friend, and that though he knew that *verus quisque suæ fortunæ faber*, was a true and a good principle, yet the most in number were those that numbered themselves, but I will never forgive that man that looseth himself to be rid of his jests.

He was father to that refined wit which since hath acted a disasterous part on the publique stage, and of late sat in his fathers roome, as Lord Chancellor: those that lived in his age, and from whence I have taken this little modell of him, gives him a lively character, and they decipher him to be another Solon, and the Synon of those times, such a one as Oedipus was in dissolving of riddles, doubtless he was an able instrument, and it was his commendations that his head was the mallet, for it was a very great one, and therein kept a wedge, that entered all knotty peeces that came to the table.

And now againe I must fall back to smooth, and plaine a way to the rest that is behind, but not from my purpose. There have been about this time, two rivalls in the Queenes favor: old Sir Francis Knowles, Comptroler of the House, and Sir Henry Norris, whom she had called up at parliament, to sit with the peeres in the higher house, as Henry Norris of Rycot, who had married the daughter and heire of the old Henry Williams of Tayne, a noble person, and to whom in her adversitie, the Queene had been committed to his safe custodie, and from him had received more then ordinary observances: now such was the goodness of the Queenes nature, that she neither forgot the good turnes received from the Lord Williams, neither was she unmindfull of this Lord Norris, whose father in her fathers time, and in the busines of her brother, died in a noble cause, and in the justification of her innocency.

LORD NORRIS.

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Henry Lord Norris.

HENRY Lord Norris* had by his lady an apt issue which the Queene highly respected, for he had sixe sonnes, and all martiall and brave men, the first was William the eldest, and father to the late Earl of Barke-shire, Sir John, vulgarly

* Henry, Lord Norris of Ricot, was restored to his estate by King Henry VIII. (after putting his father to death, with some strict conditions touching the inheritance of his grandmother, who was one of the heirs of Viscount Lovell,) but more fully by Queen Elizabeth, who after an embassy into France, performed by him with great commendation for his wisdom, advanced him to the honour of a Baron. He had by his wife Margaret, one of the heirs of John Lord Wiliams of Thame, (who in the reign of Henry VIII. was Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, and a Privy Councellor to Queen Mary,) a race of martial men, viz. William his eldest son, Marshall of Berwick, who died in Ireland (to whom was born Francis who succeeded in his grandfather's honours,) John, a distinguished warrior; Thomas, president of Munster, and for a time, Lord Justice of Ireland, who died of a slight wound neglected! Henry, who died there the same death, almost at the same time; Maximilian slain in battle; and Edward, Governor of Ostend, who alone survived his parents. Lord Norris died anno 1601.

called Generall Norris, Sir Edward, Sir Thomas, Sir Henry, and Maximilian, men of hauty courage, and of great experience in the conduct of military affayres, and to speake in the character of their merit, they were persons of such renowne and worth, as future times must out of duty owe them the debt of an honourable memory.

Sir Francis Knowles.

SIR Francis Knowles* was somewhat neare in the Queenes affinitie and had likewise noe incompetent issue, for he had also, William his eldest sonne, and since Earle of Banbury†, Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, and Sir Francis, if I be not a little mistaken in their names, and marshalling: and there was also the Lady Lettice, a sister of those, who was first Countesse of Essex, and after of Leicester, and those were also brave men in their times and places, but they were of the court and carpet, and not by the genious of the camp.

* Sir Francis Knowles, who on the accession of Mary, exiled himself to Germany on account of religion, returned to England when Elizabeth came to the throne, and having married Lord Hunsdon's sister, soon became a favourite at court: he was first made Vice Chamberlain to the Queen, then Captain of the Guard, and afterwards Treasurer of the Household, and Knight of the Garter: He was succeeded in the office of Treasurer by Roger Lord North, and Sir William Knowles his son was made Comptroller.

† Of Sir Francis Knowles, there is no portrait at present known. That of Viscount Wallingford, represents his son William, first Earl of Banbury.

Betweene these two families, there was as it falleth out amongst great ones and competitors of favor, no great correspondency, and there were some seedes either of emulation, or distrust, cast betweene them, which had they not beene disjoyned in the residence of their persons, as that was, the fortune of their imployments, the one side attending the court, and the other the pavillion, surely they would have broken out in some kind of hostilitie, or at least they would intwinde and wrestle one in the other like trees circuled with ivy; for there was a time, when that both these fraternities being met at court, when there passed a chalenge betweene them at certaine exercises, the Queene and the old men being spectators, which ended in a flat quarell amongst them all: one I am perswaded though I ought not to judge, that there were some reliques of this feyned, that there were long after the causes of those families almost utter extirpationand the others in prosperitie, for it was a knowne truth, that so long as my Lord of Leicester lived, who was the maine pillar on the one side, for having marryed the sister, the other side tooke no deepe root in the court, though otherwise they made their waies to honour by their swords, and that which is of more note, considering my Lord of Leicesters use of men of war, being shortly after sent Governor to the revolted states, and no souldier

himselfe, is that he made no more accompt of Sir John Norris a souldier then deservedly famoused, and trained from a page under the discipline of the greatest Captaine in Christendome, the Admirall Castilliau, and of command in the French, and Dutch warres, 20 yeares, and it is of further observation, that my Lord of Essex, after Leicesters decease, though addicted to armes, and honoured by the generall, in the Portugall expedition, where out of instigation, as it hath beene thought, or out of ambition and jelousie ecclipsed by the fame and splendor of this great commander, never loved him in sincerity.

Moreover, and certaine it is, he not onely crushed, and upon all occasions quailed the youth of this great man, and his famous brethren, but therewith drew on his owne fatall end, by undertaking the Irish action, in time when he left the court empty of friend and full fraught with his professed enemies. But I forbear to extend myself in any further relation upon this subject as having lost some notes of truth in these two nobles, which I would present, and therewith touched somewhat, which I would not, if the equity of the narration, would have omitted any omission.

Sir John Perrot.

SIR John Perrot* was a goodly gentleman, and of the sword, and he was of a very ancient descent, as an heire to many subtracts of gentry, especially from Guy de Brian, of Lawhorn, so was he of a very vast estate, and came not to court for want, and to these advancements; he had the endowments of carriage, and height of spirit, had he alighted on the ally and temper of discretion, the defect whereof with a native freedome and bouldnesse of speech

* Henry VIII. upon hearing of his valour in a rencounter at the Stews in Southwark, sent for him, and promised him preferment. He was of size and stature far beyond ordinary men; seems never to have known what fear was; had a terrible aspect when provoked; and distinguished himself in all martial exercises more than any of his contemporaries. He was employed both by sea and land against Ireland; but in subduing that kingdom, gave too great a loose to the natural ferocity of his temper; for which, and for some unguarded expression which he let fall against the Queen, he was attainted, and died in the Tower a few months after his trial, in Sept. 159—

SIR JOHN PERROT.

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drew him on to a clowded sitting, and layd him upon the spleene and advantage of his enemies, of whom Sir Christopher Hatton was professed; he was yet a wise man, and a brave courtier, but rough and participating more of active, then sedentary motions, as being in his instellation destined for armes, there is a quære of some denotations, how he came to receive the foyle, and that in the catastrophe, for he was strengthened with honourable alliances, and the prime friendship in court; my Lord of Leicester, and Burleigh, both his contemporaries, and familiars, but that there might be (as the adage hath it) falsitie in friendship, and we may rest satisfied, that there is no dispute against fates, and they quit him for a person that loved to stand too much alone on his leggs, of too often regresse and discontinuance from the Queenes presence, a fault which is incompatible with the waies of court and favor. He was sent Lord Deputy into Ireland, as it was then apprehended, for a kind of hautinesse, and repugnancie in counsells, or as others have thought, the fittest person then to bridle the insolencies of the Irish, and probable it is, that both considering the sway that he would have at the board, and head in the Queenes favor, concurred, and did alike conspire his remove and ruine: but into Ireland he went, where he did the Queene very great and many services, if the

surplusage of the measure did not abate the value of the merit, as aftertime found to be no paradox to save the Queenes purse, but both herselfe and my Lord Treasurer Burleigh, ever look for good service, he imposed on the Irish the charge for bearing their own armes, which both gave them the possession, and taught them the use of weapon, which proceeded in the end to a most fatall worke, both in the profusion of blood, and treasure.

But at his returne, and upon some accompt sent home before, touching the estate of that kingdome, the Queene powred out assiduous testimonies of her grace towards him, till by his retreate to his Castle of Cary, where he was then building, and out of a desire to be in command at home, as he had beene abroad, together with the hatred and practice of Hatton, then in high favor, whom he had not long before bitterly taunted for his dancing: he was accused for high treason, and for high wordes, and a forged letter, condemned, though the Queene on the newes of his condemnation, swore by her wonted oath, that the jury were all knaves, and they delivered it with assurance, that on his returne to the towne, after his triall, he said with oathes, and with fury, to the Lieutenant Sir Owen Hopton, what will the Queene suffer her brother to be

offered up a sacrifice to the envy of my flattering adversaries? which being made knowne to the Queene, and somewhat enforced, she refused to signe it, and swore he should not die, for he was an honest and faithful man: and surely, though not altogether to set our rest and faith upon tradition, and old reports, as that Sir Thomas Perrot, his father was a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and in the court married to a lady of great honour, which are presumptions in some implications, but if we goe a little further, and compare his pictures, his qualities, gesture, and voyce, with that of the King, which memory retaines yet amongst us, they will plead strongly, that he was a subrepetitious child of the blood royall.

Certaine it is, that he lived not long in the Tower, and that after his decease, Sir Thomas Perrot his sonne then of no meane esteeme with the Queene, having before married my Lord of Essex his sister, since Countesse of Northumberland, had restitution of his land, though after his death also (which immediately followed) the crowne resumed the state, and tooke advantage of the former attainder, and to say the truth, the priests forged letter was at this arraignment thought but as a fiction of envy, and was soone after exploded by the priests owne confession, but that which

most exasperated the Queene, and gave advantage to his enemies, was as Sir Walter Rawleigh takes into observation, words of disdaine, for the Queene by sharpe and reprehensive letters had netled him, and thereupon sending others of approbation, commending his service, and intimating an invasion from Spaine, which was no sooner proposed, but he sayd publiquely in the great chamber, at Dublin: loe now she is ready to bepisse herselfe, for feare of the Spaniards, I am againe one of her white boyes, which are subject to a various construction, and tended to some disreputation of his soveraigne, and such as may serve for instruction to persons in place of honour, and command to beware of the violences of nature, and especially the exorbitance of tongue. And so I conclude with this double observation, the one of the innocency of his intentions exempt and cleare from the guilt of treason, and disloyaltie, therefore of the greatnesse of his heart, for at this arraignement he was so little dejected with what might be alledged, that rather he grew troubled with choller and in a kind of exaspiration, he despised his jury, though of the order of knight-hood, and of the speciall gentry, clayming the priviledge of tryall, by the peeres, and barronage of the realme, so prevalent was his native genious, and hautinesse of spirit, which accompanied him to his last, and till without any diminu-

tion of change therein, it brake in peeces the cords of his magnanimitie, for he died suddainely in the Tower, and when it was thought the Queene did intend his enlargement, with the restitution of his possessions, which were then very great, and comparable to most of the nobility.

Sir Christopher Hatton.

SIR Christopher Hatton* came to the court as his opposit: Sir John Perrot was wont to say by the Galliard, for he came thither as a private gentleman of the Innes of Court in a maske; and for his activity, and person, which was tall, and proportionable, taken into her favor: he was first made vice Chamberlaine, and shortly after, advanced to the place of Lord Chancellor; a gentleman that besides the graces of his person, and dancing, had also the endowments of a strong and subtile capacitie, and that could soone learne the discipline and garbe, both of the times

* Sir Christopher Hatton, sprung from a family more ancient than wealthy, in Northamptonshire: Being young and of a comely appearance, got into great favor with the Queen, who it seems was struck with his graceful manner of dancing, when he first came to court: she first took him into her Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, next made him of the number of her Privy Chamber, Captain of her Guard, and one of her Privy Council, and lastly made him Lord Chancellor of England, and honoured him with the Order of the Garter. As Chancellor it appears what he was deficient in the knowledge of law he amply compensated by the integrity of his decisions in equity, of which it

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

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and court, and the truth is, hee had a large proportion of guifts and endowments, but too much of the season of envy, and he was a meere vegetable of the court that sprung up at night and sunke againe at his noone.

Flos non mentorum, sed sex fuit illa virorum.

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does not seem any were ever reversed.† He was a great friend and patron of learning, and of singular bounty to students, for which the University of Oxford chose him their Chancellor. He died partly from grief of mind, as the Queen had somewhat bitterly exacted a great sum of money collected of tenths and first fruits, whereof he had the charge, which he had hoped in regard of the favour he was in with her, she would have forgiven him; but it seems he reckoned without his host, though she visited and comforted him. He died 1591, and was buried in St. Paul's, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory by his nephew William Newport, whom he had adopted as his heir, and who had taken the name of Hatton. After his death the keeping of the great seal was for some months in the hands of the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Hundsdon, the Lord Cobham, and the Lord Buckhurst, and afterwards was committed to John Puckering the Queen's Serjeant at Law, not with the title of chancellor, but keeper of the great seal.

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† The great Lawyers of England took offence at his advancement, as since the clergy and nobility were discontinued in this high office, it had been constantly filled by practitioners in the law. But Hatton's appointment was oweing to the recommendation of some rival courtiers, who imagined that by his absence from court, and the difficulty of the office for which they thought him insufficient, he might commit some blunders that would put him out of favor with the Queen. In this they were completely disappointed, as he conducted himself with the greatest propriety, and with more state and dignity than any of his predecessors.

Earl of Nottingham.

MY Lord of Effingham* though a courtier betimes, yet I find not that the sunshine of his favor, brake out upon him untill she took him into the ship, and made him High Admirall of England, for his extract it might suffice that he was the sonnne of A. Howard, and of A. Duke of Norfolk.

* The following curious story of the countess of Nottingham was frequently told by Lady Elizabeth Spelman, great-grand daughter of Sir Robert Carey, brother of Lady Nottingham and afterwards Earl of Monmouth, whose curious memoirs of himself were published a few years ago by Lord Corke:

"When Catherine Countess of Nottingham was dying (as she did, according to his lordship's own account about a fortnight before Queen Elizabeth) she sent to her Majesty, to desire that she might see her, in order to reveal something to her Majesty, without the discovery of which she could not die in peace. Upon the Queen's coming, Lady Nottingham told her, that, while the Earl of Essex lay under sentence of death, he was desirous of asking her Majesty's mercy, in the manner prescribed by herself, during the height of his favour; the Queen having given him a ring, which being sent to her as a token of his distress, might entitle him to her protection. But the Earl,

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

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And for his person as goodly a gent. as the times had any, if nature had not been more intentive to compleat his person, than fortune to make him rich; for the times considered which were then active, and a long time after lucrative, he dyed not wealthy, yet the honester man, though it seemes the Queenes purpose was to tender the occasion of his advancement, and to make him capable of more honour, at his returne from Cadize voyage and action, she conferred it upon him, creating him Earle of Nottingham, to the great discontent of his colleague my Lord of Essex,

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jealous of those about him, and not caring to trust any of them with it, as he was looking out of his window one morning, saw a boy, with whose appearance he was pleased; and, engaging him by money and promises, directed him to carry the ring (which he took from his finger, and threw down,) to Lady Scrope, a sister of the Countess of Nottingham, and a friend of his Lordship, who attended upon the Queen; and to beg of her that she would present it to her Majesty. The boy, by mistake, carried it to Lady Nottingham, who shewed it to her husband the Admiral, an enemy of Lord Essex, in order to take his advice. The Admiral forbid her to carry it, or return any answer to the message; but insisted upon her keeping the ring.

The Countess of Nottingham having made this discovery, begged the Queen's forgiveness; but her Majesty answered, "God may forgive you, but I never can;" and left the room with great emotion. Her mind was so struck with this story, that she never went into bed, nor took any sustenance from that instant; for, Camden is of opinion, that her chief reason for suffering the Earl to be executed, was his supposed obstinacy in not applying to her for mercy.

who then grew excessive in the appetite of her favor, and the truth is so exorbitant in the limitation of the soveraigne aspert that it much allienated the Queenes grace from him, and drew others together with the Admirall to a combination, and conspire his ruine, and though as I have heard it from that party (I meane the old Admiralls factions) that it lay not in his proper power to hurt my Lord of Essex, yet he had more fellowes and such as were well skilled in the setting of the trayne: but I leave this to those of another age, it is out of doubt, that the Admirall was a good honest, and brave man, and a faithfull servant to his Mrs. and such a one as the Queene out of her own princely judgement knew to be a fit instrument for her service, for she was a proficient in the reading of men as well as bookes, and as sundry expeditions as that aforementioned, and 88 do better expresse his worth, and manifest the Queenes trust, and the opinion she had of his fidelitie and conduct.

Moreover the Howards were of the Queenes alliance and consanguinite by her mother, which swayed her affections, and bent it towards this great house, and it was a part of her propention to grace and support ancient nobilitie where it did not intrench neither invade her interest, from such

trespasses she was quicke and tender, and would not spare any whatsoever as we may observe in the case of the Duke, and my Lord of Hartford, whom she much favoured, and countenanced, till they attemped the forbidden fruit, the fault of the last being in the severest interpretation, but a trespasse of incroachment, but in the first it was taken as a ryot against the crowne, and her owne soveraigne power, and as I have ever thought the cause of her aversion, against the rest of that house, and the Dukes great father-in-law, Fitz Allen, Earle of Arundell, a person in the first ranke of her affections, before these and some other jealousies, made a separation between them.

This noble Lord and L. Thomas Howard, since Earle of Suffolk, standing alone in her grace, and the rest in her umbrage.

Sir John Packington.

SIR John Packington* was a gentleman of no meane family, and of forme and feature, no waies disabled, for he was a brave gentleman, and a very fine courtier and for the time which he stayed there, which was not lasting, very high in her grace, but he came in and went out, through disassidutie, drew the curtaine betweene himselfe, and the light of her grace, and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery, and they say of him, that had hee brought lesse to her court then he did, he might have carried away more than he brought, for he had a time on it, but an ill husband of opportunitie.

* Sir John Packington was bred at Christ-Church College in Oxford, under the Tuition of Dr. Lewis, Dean of Gloucester, and became a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, was one of her Privy Council, and received from her the honour of knighthood. He died at his house at Westwood in Worcestershire, aged 77, and was buried at Aylesbury Jan. 18. 1625. He had issue by his wife (the widow of Benedict Barnham, one of the Aldermen of London) two daughters; one married to Sir Humphry Ferrars, of Tamworth; surviving him, she married the Earl of Chesterfield; the other married Sir Robert Brooke, of Suffolk, Knt.: and one son, Sir John Packington, who succeeded him.

R. Cooper sc.

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON.

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LORD HUNSDON.

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Henry Carey,
Lord Hunsdon.

MY Lord of Hunsdon* was of the Queenes nearest kindred, and on the decease of Sussex, both he and his sonne successively tooke the place of Lord Chamberlaine, he was

* Henry Carey was created Baron Hunsdon, of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire, by Queen Elizabeth, in 1558, the first year of her reign. His father was William Carey, who married Mary Bullen, elder sister to Queen Anne Bullen; therefore Lord Hunsdon was first cousin to Queen Elizabeth, who made him Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, Knight of the Garter, and Governor of Berwick, where he was instrumental in suppressing the rebellion of Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland; and having secured the former, he sent him to York, where he was beheaded. He also defeated the forces of Leonard Dacre, which he raised in order to rescue the Queen of Scots. After this he was appointed Lord Chamberlain; and when the Spanish invasion was expected, he had the charge of the Queen's person, with 2000 horse and 34.000 foot. He was of a soldierly disposition himself, and was a great lover of men of the sword, was remarkable for a freedom of speech and behaviour, oftener to be found in a camp, than a court. It is said that the Queen offered to create him an Earl, when he lay upon his death-bed, but that he refused the honour as unreasonable.

a fast man to his prince, and firme to his friend, and servants, and though he might speake big, and therein would be borne out, yet was he the more dreadfull, but lesse harmefull, and far from the practise of the Lord of Leicesters instructions, for he was downe-right, and I have heard those that both knew him well, and had interest in him, say meerely of him, that his Lattine and dissimulation were alike, and that his custome of swearing and obscoenitie in speaking, made him seeme a worse christian then he was, and a better knight of her carpet then he could be: as he lived in a roughling time so he loved sword and buckler men, and such as our fathers were wont to call men of their hands, of which sort he had many brave gentlemen that followed him, yet not taken for a popular and dangerous person; and this is one that stood amongst the Togati, of an honest stout heart, and such a one that upon occasion would have fought for his prince and country, for he had the charge of the Queenes person, both in the court, and in the camp at Tilbury.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

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Sir Walter Raleigh.

SIR Walter Raleigh,* was one that it seems fortune had picked out of purpose, of whom to make an example, and to use as her tennis-ball, thereby to shew what she could do, for she tossed him up of nothing, and to and fro to greatnesse, and from thence down to little more then to that wherein she found him a bare gentleman, and not

* Sir Walter Raleigh served in the wars in the Low Countries, and in Ireland; and was afterwards employed in discoveries in the West Indies, and in the improvement of Navigation, to which his genius was strongly inclined. In 1584, he discovered Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages. He was one of the most distinguished officers on board the Fleet which engaged the Armada, and was constantly employed in literary pursuits at sea and land. His learning was continually improved into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better soldier, a better sea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar. In 1695, he was kept several months in prison for seducing one of the Queen's Maids of Honour, whom he afterwards married. After being set at liberty he was banished from the Court, and undertook a voyage in search of the gold mines in Guinea,

that he was lesse, for he was well descended, and of good alliance; but poore in his beginnings: and of my Lord of Oxfords jests of him for the jacks and upstarts, we all know it savored more of emulation and his honour then of truth, and it is a certaine note of the times, that the Queene in her choyce, never tooke in favor a meere view'd man, or a mechanicke, as Comines observes of Lewis XI. who did serve himselfe with persons of unknowne parents, such as were Oliver the barbar, whom he created Earle of Dunoves and made him *ex secretis conciliis*, and alone in his favour, and familiarity.

In 1597, he offended the Earl of Essex, by landing and taking Fayall; and but from the intervention of Lord Thomas Howard would have been called to a Court Martial for acting without orders: Essex in the first heat of passion having cashiered several of Raleigh's officers, and though the difference was adjusted they were never after friends. On the execution of the Earl in the Tower 1601, Raleigh appeared among the spectators who assembled, with a purpose as he expressed, to make answer to any thing the Earl might object against him at his death: but many interpreted his presence in a worse sense; namely, that he might feed his eyes with the Earl's torment, and satiate his hatred with his blood. But on being advised not to present himself to Essex's view, he withdrew himself farther off, and witnessed the execution from the Armory. Sir Walter at last fell a victim, to the designing policy of Gondomar the Spanish Ambassador, who prevailed on the weakness of King James I. to sacrifice him to the Spanish interest. He was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 29. Oct. 1618, and buried the same day in St. Margaret's Church.

His approaches to the University and Innes of Court, were the groundes of his improvement, but they were rather extrusions, then sieges, or settings downe, for he stayed not long in a place, and being the yongest brother and the house diminished in his patrimony, he foresaw his destiny, that he was first to roule through want and disabilitie, to subsist otherwise, before he came to a repose; and as the stone doth by long lying, gather mosse: he was the first that exposed himselfe into the land service of Ireland, a melitia which did not then yeild him food and rayment, for it was ever very poore, nor dared hee to stay long there, though shortly after he came thither againe, under the command of my Lord Gray, but with his owne colours flying in the field, having, in the interiam cast a meere chance, both in the Low-Countries, and in the voyage to sea: and if ever men drew vertue out of necessity, it was he, and therewith was he the great example of industry, and though he might then have taken that of the merchant to himselfe, *per mare perterras Currit Mercator ad Indos*, he might also have said, and truely with the philosopher, *omnia mea mecum porto*, for it was a long time before he could bragg of more then he carried at his backe, and when he got on the winning side, it was his commendations that he tooke paines for it, and underwent many

various adventures for his after perfection, and before he came into the publique note of the world: and that may appeare how he came up *per ardua; Per varios casus per toi discrimina rerum,* not pulled up by chance, nor by any great admittance, I will onely describe his natural parts, and these of his owne acquiring.

He had in the outward man a good presence, in a handsome and well compacted person, a strong naturall wit, and a better judgement, with a bold and plausible tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best advantage, and these he had by the adjuncts of some generall learning, which by diligence, he enforced to a great augmentation, and perfection, for he was an eligable reader, where by sea or land, and one of the best observors, both of men and of the times, and I am somewhat confident, that among the second causes of his growth, that there was variance betweene him and my Lord Generall Gray, in his second descent into Ireland, was principall for it, drew them both over to the counsell table, there to pleade their owne causes, where what advantage he had in the case, in controversie I know not, but hee had much the better in the manner of telling his tale, insomuch as the Queene and the lords tooke no slight marke of the man, and his

parts, for from thence he came to be knowne, and to have excesse to the lords, and then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply to progression, and whether or no, my Lord of Leicester had then cast a good word for him to the Queene, which would have done him no harme, I doe not determine, but true it is, he had gotten the Queenes care in a trice, and she began to be taken with his election, and loved to heare his reasons to her demands, and the truth is, she tooke him for a kind of oracle, which netled them all; yea those that he relyed on, began to take this his soddaine favor for an allarum, and to be sensible of their own supplantation, and to project his, which made him shortly after sing, "*fortune, my foe, why dost thou frowne,*" so that finding his favor declining, and falling into a recesse, he undertooke a new perigrination to leave that *terra infirma*, of the court, for that of the waves, and by declining himselfe, and by absence to expell his and the passion of his enemies, which in court was a strange devise of recovery, but that he then knew there was some ill office done him, yet he durst not attempt to amend it, otherwise than by going aside thereby, to teach envy a new way of forgetfulnesse, and not so much as thinke of him, howsoever he had it alwaies in mind, never to forget himselfe, and his devise tooke so well, and in his returne, he

came in as rams do, by going backward with the greater strength, and so continued to the last, great in her favor, and captaine of her guard, where I must leave him, but with this observation, though he gained much at the court, he tooke it not out of the Exchequor, or merely out of the Queenes purse, but by his wit, and by the helpe of the prerogative, for the Queene was never profuse in delivering out of her treasure, but payd most and many of her servants part in money, and the rest with grace, which as the case stood, was then taken for good payment, leaving the arrerres of recompence due for their merrit, to her great successor, which payd them all with advantage.

Foulke Greville,

Lord Brooke.

SIR Foulke Greville, since Lord Brooke, had no mean place in her favor, neither did he hold it for any short time, or term, for if I be not deceived he had the longest lease, the smoothest time without rubs of any of her favorites;* he

* He was brought to court when very young, by his uncle, Robert Greville, who was then a servant to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was immediately taken notice of and patronized; he became the almost inseparable companion of his kinsman the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, with whom during life he lived in the greatest friendship, and when he died, wrote his life.

He together with Sir Philip, formed a plan of attacking the Spaniards in America; but knowing the Queen and Council would never consent that he should go on so hazardous an enterprize, he secretly concerted the execution of his scheme with Sir Francis Drake. It was agreed between them, that Sir Francis should have the name and reputation of the project while in England; but when they set sail the command should be divided betwixt them; and in the mean while Sir Philip was to support and quicken the

came to the court in his youth and prime, as that is the time, or never; he was a brave gentleman, and hopefully descended from Willoughby, Lord Brooke, and Admiral to Henry VII. neither illiterate, for he was, as he would often professe, a friend to Sir Philip Sidney, and thereof is now extant, some fragments of his penne, and of the times, which do interest him in the Muses, and which

expedition with all his credit at court. Sir Francis soon had a squadron assigned him; and Sir Philip embarked a great part of his own fortune in the adventure, and when the fleet was ready, the two adventurers made use of some specious pretence to leave the court, and go to Plymouth, where the fleet then was; and where they were to wait for a favourable wind. In the mean while Sir Francis Drake's resolution failed; he durst not risk the Queen's displeasure; and at last the design was known at court: the Queen immediately dispatched messengers to Plymouth to stop them; or, if they refused to obey, to prevent the fleet sailing. Sir Philip had the courage to withstand this first message; but a second came by a peer of the realm, with an offer to Sir Philip, of an employment under his uncle the Earl of Leicester, then going General into the Low-Countries. Upon this, our dissappointed adventurers returned to Court, and left Sir Francis to pursue his voyage.

Sir Foulke was a great patron of learned men, and never ceased soliciting Queen Elizabeth, till she made the celebrated Camden Clarenceux King at Arms; and at his own expence enabled Speed to relinquish the trade of a tailor to pursue his favourite studies.

He made his will the 18th of February 1627, and had it witnessed by several gentlemen, at that time in his service; among whom was one Haywood, who had been long his servant. Some months afterwards, a codicil was added, granting annuities to those gentlemen by name; omitting however this Haywood whom he probably did not think intitled to his liberality. Haywood

shewes him the queene's election had ever a noble conduct, and it motions more of vertue and judgment than of fancy.

I finde that he neither sought for, nor obtained any great place, or preferment in court, during all his time of attendance, neither did he need it, for he came thither backt with plentifull fortune, which as himselfe was wont to say, was then better held together by a single life, wherein he lived, and dyed, a constant courtier of the ladies.

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resented this neglect to such a degree, that a few days afterwards being alone with his Lord in his bed-chamber, in Brooke-House, Holborn, he entered into a warm and insolent expostulation with him; and in his fury stabbed him in the back, the villain made his escape into another room, which he locked, and before it could be broke open, for him to be seized, he murdered himself. Lord Brooke languished a few days with his wound; but before he died, he ordered another short codicil to be added to his will, in which he left handsome legacies to the Surgeons, and others who attended him on this occasion. He died on the 30th of September, 1628, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried with great solemnity in his own vault, in the great church at Warwick, under a monument he had erected himself, with this remarkable inscription:

FOULKE GREVILE,
SERVANT TO QUEEN ELIZABETH,
COUNCELLOR TO KING JAMES,
AND FRIEND TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.
TROPHAEUM PECCATI.

Robert Devereux,

Earl of Essex.

MY Lord of Essex, as Sir Henry Wooton notes him, a gentleman of great parts, and partly of his times, and retaine, had his introduction by my Lord of Leicester, who had married his mother, a tye of affinitie, which besides a more urgent obligation might have invited his care, to advance him, his fortunes being then through his fathers infelicitie growne low; but that the sonne of a Lord Ferrers of Chartly, Viscount Hartford, and Earle of Essex, who was of the ancient nobility, and formerly in the Queenes good grace, could not have roome in her favor, without the assistance of Leicester, was beyond the rule of her nature, which as I have elsewhere taken into observation, was ever inclinable to favour the nobility, sure it is, that he no sooner appeared in court, but he tooke with the Queene and the court, and I beleeve they all could not chuse but looke through the sacrifice of the father, on his

EARL OF ESSEX.

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living sonne, whose image by the remembrance of former passages, was a fresh leeke, the bleeding of men murdered, represented to the court, and offered up as subject of compassion to all the kingdome.

There was in this young Lord, together with a goodly person, a kind of urbanity innovate curtesie, which both won the Queene, and too much tooke up the people to gaze on the new adopted sonne of her favour; and as I goe along, it will not be amisse to take into observation, two noteable quotations; the first was a violent indulgence of the Queenes, which is incident to old age, where it encounters with a pleasing and suitable object towards this great lord, which argued a non perpetuity; the second was a fault in the object of her grace; my Lord himselfe, who drew in too fast, like a child sucking on an over uberous nurse, and had there beene a more decent decorum observed in both, or either of these, without doubt the unity of their affections had beene more permanent, and not so in and out as they were, like an instrument well tuned, and lapsing to discord.

The greater error of the two, though unwilling, I am constrained to impose on my Lord of Essex, and rather on

his youth, and none of the least of the blame on those that stood sentinell about him, who might have advised better, but that like men intoxicated with hopes, they likewise had sucked in with most of their lords receipts, and so like Cæsars, would have all or none: a rule quite contrary to nature, and the most indulgent parents, who they may expresse more affection to one in the abundance of bequeathes, yet cannot forget some legacyes, and distributives, and dividents to others of their begetting, and how hurtfull partiality is, and proves, every dayes experiences tells us, out of which common consideration might have framed to their hands a maxime of more discretion, for the conduct and management of their new graved lord and master.

But to omit that of infusion, and to do right to truth, my Lord of Essex, even of those that truly loved and honoured him, was noted for too bold an ingrosser, both of fame and favor, and of this without offence to the living, or treading on the sacred grave of the dead, I shall present the truth of a passage, yet in memory.

My Lord of Mountjoy, who was another child of her favour, being newly come, and then but Sir Charles Blunt,

(for my Lord William his elder brother was then living) had the good fortune to run one day very well at tilt, and the Queene was therewith so well pleased, that she sent him in token of her favor, a queene at chesse, in gold richly enamelled, which his servants had the next day fastened unto his arme, with a crymson ribband, which my Lord of Essex, as he passed through the Privy Chamber, espying with his cloake cast under his arme, the better to command it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cause there fixed: Sir Foulk Grevile tould him it was the Queenes favour, which the day before, and next after the tilting, she had sent him; whereat my Lord of Essex in a kind of emulation and as though he would have limited her favour said, now I perceive, every foole must have a favour: this bitter and publique affront, came to Sir Charles Blunts eare, at which he sent him the chalenge, which was accepted by my Lord, and they met neare Marybone Parke, where my Lord was hurt in the thigh, and disarmed: the Queene missing of the men, was very curious to learne the truth, but at last it was whispered out, she sware by Gods death, it was fit that some one or other should take him downe, and teach him better manners, otherwise there would be no rule with him; and here I note the iminition of my Lords friendship with Mountjoy, which the Queene herselfe did then conjure.

Now for his fame we need not goe far, for my Lord of Essex having borne a grudge to Generall Norris, who had unwittingly offered to undertake the action of Brittaine, with fewer men then my Lord had before demanded in his returne with victory, and a glorious report of his valour, he was then thought the onely man for the Irish wars, wherein my lord of Essex so wrought by dispising the number and qualitie of the rebells, that Norris was sent over with a scanted force joined with the reliques of the vetteran troopes of Brittaine, of set purpose, and as it fell out to ruine Norris, and the Lord Burrowes by my Lords procurement, sent at his heeles, and to command in chiefe, and to convay Norris onely to his government at Mounster, which the great heart of the Generall to see himselfe undervalued, and undermined by my Lord and Burrowes, which was as the proverb speakes, *juvenes docere senes.*

Now my Lord Burrowes in the beginning of his prosecution dyed, whereupon the Queene was fully bent to send over my Lord Mountjoy, which my Lord of Essex utterly misliked, and opposed with many reasons, and by arguments of contempt towards Mountjoy, (his then professed friend and familiar) so predominate was his desire to reape the whole honour of closing up that war, and all other;

now the way being paved and opened by his owne workmanship, and so handled, that none durst appeare to stand in the place; at last, and with much adoe, he obtained his owne ends, and therewith his fatall destruction, leaving the Queene and the court, where he stood impregnable and firme in her grace, to men that long had sought, and wayted their times to give him the trip, and could never find any opportunity but this of his absence, and of his owne creation, and those are true observations of his appetite and inclinations, which were not of any true proportion, but hurried and transported with an over desire and thirstinesse after fame, and that deceiptfull fame of popularity, and to helpe on his catastrope, I observe likewise two sorts of people, that had a hand in his fall:* first was the souldary which all flock unto him, as it were foretelling a mortality, and are commonly of blunt and too rough councells, and many times dissonent from the time of the court and state: the other sort were of his family, his servants, and his owne creatures, such as were bound by safety and obligations of fidelity, to have looked better to the steereing of that boate, wherein they themselves were carryed and

* He was beheaded in the Tower of London, Feb. 25, 1601, aged 33.

not to have suffered it to fleet and run on ground with those empty sales of tumor of popularity and applause: me thinks one honest man or other, which had but the brushing of his cloathes, might have whispered in his eare, my Lord looke to it, this multitude that followes you, will either devoure you, or undoe you, do not strive to over-rule all, for it will cost hot-water, and it will procure envy; and if needs your genius must have it so, let the court and the Queenes presence be your station, for your absence must undoe you. but as I have sayd they have suckt too much of their Lords milke, and instead of withdrawing, they drew the coales of his ambition, and infused into him too much of the spirit of glory, yea and mixed the goodnesse of his nature with a touch of revenge, which is ever-more accompanied with a destinie of the same fate of this number, there were some of insufferable natures about him, that towards his last gave desperate advise, such as his integritie abhorrd, and his fidelitie forbad, amongst whom Sir Henry Wooton notes without injury, his secretary Cuffe, as a vile man, and of a perverse nature: I could also name others, that when he was in the right course of recovery, settling to moderation, would not suffer a recease in him, but stirred up the dregs of those rude humors, which by times and his

affections out of his owne judgement he thought to repose, and give them all a vomit. And thus I conclude this noble Lord, as a mixture betweene prosperity, and adversity, once a child of his great Mrs.'s favour, but a sonne of Bellona.

Richard Sackville,

Lord Buckhurst.

MY Lord of Buckhurst, was of the noble house of Sackvilles, and of the Queenes consanguinity, or as the people then called him fill-sacks, by reason of his great wealth, and the vast patrimony left to his sonne, whereof in his youth he spent the best part, untill the Queene by her frequent admonitions, diverted the torrent of his profusion: he was a very fine gentleman of person and endowments, both of art and nature, but without measure magnificent, till on the torne of his honour, and the allay that his yearely good counsell had wrought upon those immoderate courses of his youth, and that height of spirit inherent to his house, and then did the Queene as a most judicious indulgent Prince, who when she saw the man growne setled, and stayd, gave him an assistance, and advanced him to the Treasurer-ship, where he made amends to his house, for his mis-spent time, both in the increasement of

LORD BUCKHURST.

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his estate and honour, which the Queene conferred upon him together with the opportunity to remake himselfe, and thereby to shew that this was a child that should have a share in her grace.

They much commend his elocution, but more the excellency of his pen, for he was a scholler, and a person of a quick dispatch, faculties that yet run in the blood, and they say of him, that his secretaries did little for him, by the way of indictment, wherein they could seldome please him, he was so facete and choyce in his phrases and style, and for his dispatches, and for the content he gave to suitors, he had a decorum seldome put in practise, for he had of his attendance one that tooke into a role, the names of all suitors, with the date of their first addresses, so that a fresh man could not leape over his head, that was of a more ancient edition, excepting the urgent affayres of the state.

I finde not that he was any way insnared in the factions of the court, which were all his times strong, and in every mans note, the Howards and the Cicills of the one part, and my Lord of Essex, &c. on the other, for he held the staffe of the treasury fast in his hand, which made them

once in a yeare to be beholding to him, and the truth is, as he was a wise man, and a stout, he had no reason to be a partaker, for he stood sure in blood, and in grace, and was wholly intentive to the Queenes service; and such were his abilities, that she received assiduous proofs of his sufficiency, and it hath beeen thought she might have more cunning instruments, but none of a more strong judgment, and confidence in his waies, which are symptomes of magnanimitie, whereunto methinks his motto hath some kind of reference, *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice*, as though he would have charactered in a word, the genius of his house, or expresse somewhat of a higher inclination, than lay within his compasse; that he was a courtier is apparant, for he stood alwaies in her eye, and in her favour.

LORD MOUNTJOY.

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Charles Blount,

Lord Mountjoy.

MY Lord Mountjoy* was of the ancient nobility, but utterly decayed in the support thereof (patrimony through his grandfathers excesse) his fathers vanitie in search of the philosophers stone, and his brothers untimely prodigality; all which seemed by a joynt conspiracie to ruinate the house, and altogether to anihilate it, as he came from Oxford he tooke the Inner Temple in the way to court, whither he no sooner came, but he had a pretty kind of admission, which I have heard from a discreet man of his

* In his childhood, when his parents would have his picture, he chose to be drawn with a trowel in his hand, and this motto, "*Ad reaedificandam antiquam Domum:*" for this noble and ancient barony was decayed, not so much by his prodigality, as his father's obstinate addiction to the study and practice of alchemy, by which he so long laboured to increase his revenues till he almost fully consumed them.

Fyne's Morrison's Journal of Tyrone's Rebellion.

owne, and much more of the secrets of those times, he was then much about twenty yeares of age, browne haired, of a sweet face, and of a most neate composure, tall in his person; the Queene was then at White-hall, and at dinner, whither he came to see the fashion of the court, and the Queene had soone found him out, and with a kind of an affected favour, asked her carver what hee was, he answered he knew him not, insomuch an enquiry was made one from another, who he might be, till at length it was told the Queene, he was brother to the Lord William Mountjoy, thus enquirie with the eye of her Majesty fixed upon him, as she was wont to doe, and to daunt men she knew not, stirred the blood of the young gentleman, in so much as his colour went and came, which the Queene observing, called unto him, and gave him her hand to kisse, encouraging him with gracious words, and new lookes, and so diverting her speech to the lords and ladyes, she sayd that she no sooner observed him, but she knew there was in him some noble blood, with some other expressions of pitty toward his house, and then again demanding his name, she sayd, faile you not to come to the court, and I will bethinke myselfe, how to do you good; and this was his inlet, and the beginning of his grace: where it falls into consideration, that though he wanted not wit, and

courage, for he had very fine atractives, as being a good pecce of a scholler, yet were those accompanied with the retractives of bashfulnesse, and naturall modesty, which as the wave of the house of his fortune then stood, might have hindred his progression, had they not been reinforced by the infusion of soveraigne favour, and the Queenes gracious invitation; and that it may appear how he was, and how much that heretique necessity will worke in the directions of good spirits, I can deliver it with assurance, that his exhibition was very scant, untill his brother died, which was shortly after his admission to the court, and then was it no more but a thousand markes per annum, wherewith he lived plentifully, and in a fine garbe, and without any great sustentation of the Queene, during all her times.

And as there was in nature, a kind of backwardnesse, which did not befriend him, nor suite with the motion of the court, so there was in him an inclination to armes, with an humor of travelling, and gadding abroade, which had not some wise man about him laboured to remove, and the Queene layd in her command, he would out of his owne native propruseion, marred his owne market, for as he was throwne by reading, whereunto he was much adicted to the

theory of a souldier, so was he strongly invited by his genius, to the acquaintance of the practice of the war, which were the causes of his excrusions, for he had a company in the Low Countries,* from whom he came over with a noble acceptance of the Queene, but somewhat restles in honourable thoughts, he exposed himselfe again, and would presse the Queene with the pretences of visiting of his company so often, till at length he had a flat denyall, yet he stroke over with Sir John Norris into the action of Brittaine, which was then a hot and active war, whom he would alwaies all his father, honouring him above all

* Queen Elizabeth and her council had fixed on him as Lord Deputy of Ireland, during Tyrone's rebellion, but the Earl of Essex signified unto them, 'that he was a man of no experience in the wars, save that he had commanded a company in the Low-Countries; that he was a man of small estate, strengthened with very few followers, and too much drowned in book-learning. That into Ireland was to be sent some prime man of the Nobility, which was strong in power, honor and wealth, in favor with the military, and which had been before general of an army. The drift of this remonstrance was to obtain the appointment for himself, which he accomplished, and with it, his final ruin. Mountjoy was chosen by the Queen to succeed Essex, and happily effected what his predecessor had failed in, completely harrassed Tyrone whom he compelled to retreat to his lurking holes, and established peace and good order in the disaffected counties. He was installed Knight of the Garter by Queen Elizabeth, and created Earl of Devonshire by King James 1. and died in 1606, without male issue, when the title became extinct.

men, and ever bewailing his end, so contrary he was in his esteeme and valuation of this great commander, to that of his friend, my Lord of Essex, till at last the Queene began to take his degressions for contempt, and confined his residence to the court, and her owne presence, and upon my Lord of Essex fall, so confident she was in her owne princely judgment, and the opinion she had conceived of his worth and conduct, that she would have this noble gentleman and none other, to bring in the Irish wars to a propitious end; for it was a propheticall speech of her owne, that it would be his fortune and his honour to cut the thred of that fatall rebellion, and to bring her in peace to the grave, wherein she was not deceived, for he atchieved it, but with much paines and carefulnesse, and without the forces, and many jealosies of the court and times, wherewith the Queenes age, and the malignitie of her setling times, were repleate: and so I come to his deare friend in court, Secretary Cecill, whom in his long absence he adored as his saint, and counted him his onely Mecenas, both before and after his departure from court, and during all the time of his command in Ireland, well knowing that it lay in his power, and by a word of his mouth, to make or marr him.

Robert Cecill,
Earl of Salisbury.

SIR Robert Cecill,* since Earl of Salisbury, was the sonne of the Lord Burleigh, and by degrees successor of his places and favors, though not of his lands, for he had Sir Thomas Cecill his elder brother, since created Earle of Exeter, he was first Secretary of State, then Mr. of the Courts of Wards, and in the last of her raigne came

* Robert, the younger son of Lord Burleigh, by Mildred Cooke, was born about 1563, knighted 1591, sworn of the Privy Council, made Secretary of State, and afterwards Master of the Court of Wards. But he in vain aspired to a peerage during this reign; but honours soon approached, for King James, among the first created Sir Robert Cecil, on 13th May, 1603, Baron of Essendon, in Rutlandshire. The next year, Aug. 20, 1604, he was made Viscount Cranbourne, and was the first of the degree of a Viscount, who bore a coronet. On 4th of May, 1605, he was created Earl of Salisbury. During this time, he continued sole Secretary of State, and on the death of the Earl of Dorset was made Lord High Treasurer.

EARL OF SALISBURY.

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to be Lord Treasurer, all which were the steps of his fathers greatnesse, and of the honour he left to his house, for his person he was not much beholding to nature, though somewhat for his face, which was the best part of his outside: for his inside it may be sayd, and without offence, that he was his fathers owne sonne, and a pregnant president in all his discipline of state: he was a courtier from his cradle, which might have made him betimes, but he was at the age of twenty and upward, and was far short of his after proofe, but exposed, and by change of clymat he soone made shew what he was and would be.

He lived in those times wherein the Queene had most need and use of men of waight, and amongst many able ones this was chiefe, as having taken his sufficiency from his instruction, which begat him the tutorship of the times and court, which were then academyes of art and cunning, for such was the Queenes condition from the tenth or twelfth of her raigne, that she had the happinesse to stand up, whereof there is a former intimation, environed with many and more enemies, and assaulted with more dangerous practises than any prince of her times, and of many ages before, where we must not in this her preservation, attribute too much to human policies, for that in his owne

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omnipotent providence he ordained those secondary meanes as instruments of the worke, by an evident manifestation of the same worke which she acted, and it was a well pleasing worke of his owne, out of a peculiar care he had decreed the protection of the work-mistris, and thereunto added his abundant blessing upon all and whatsoever she undertooke, which is an observation of satisfaction to myselfe, that she was in the right, though to others now breathing under the same forme and frame of her government, it may not seeme an annamadversion of their worth, but I leave them to the perill of their owne folly, and so come againe to this great Mr. of State, and the staffe of the Queenes declining age, who though his little crooked person * could not promise any great supportation, yet it carried thereon a head, and a head piece of vast content, and therein it seems nature was so diligent to compleat one, and the best part about him as the perfection of his

* Notwithstanding his deformity, he was, it seems, a man of some gallantry. In a letter, 18th of Sept. 1592. from W. Browne to the Earl of Shrewsbury, is the following passage. "I send your Lordship here inclosed some verses compounded by Mr. Secretary, who got Hales to frame a ditty unto it. The occasion was, as I hear, that the young Lady Derby (wife of Earl William, daughter of Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford,) wearing about her neck, in her

memory and intellectualls; she tooke care also of his sences, and to put him in *Linceos oculos*, or to pleasure him the more, borrowed of *Argos*, so as to give unto him a perspective sight, and for the rest of his sensitive vertues, his predecessor Walsingham, had left him a receipt to smell out what was done in the conclave.

And his good old father so well seene in mathematicks, as that he could tell you throughout Spaine, every part, every port, every ship with their burthens, whither bound, what preparations, what impediments for diversion of enterprises, counsel and resolution: and that we may see, as in a little mappe, how docible this little man was, I will present a test of his abilities.

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bosom a picture which was in a dainty tablet; the Queen espying it, asked what fine jewel that was, the Lady Derby was curious to excuse the shewing of it; but the Queen would have it, and opening it and finding it to be Mr. Secretary's, snatched it away, and tied it upon her shoe, and walked along with it there; then she took it thence, and pinned it on her elbow, and wore it some time there also, which Mr. Secretary being told of, made verses, and had Hales to sing them in his chamber. It was told her Majesty, that Mr. Secretary had rare music and songs; she would needs hear them; and so a ditty was sung. Some of the verses argued that he repined not, though her Majesty pleased to grace others, and content himself with the favour he had."

My Lord of Devonshire upon certainty that the Spaniard would invade Ireland with a strong army, had written very earnestly to the Queene and to the councell, for such supplies to be timely sent over, that might enable him to march up to the Spaniard, if he did land, and follow on his prosecution without diverting his intentions against the rebells. Sir Robert Cecill, besides the generall dispatch of the counsell (as he often did) writ thus in private, for these two then began to love dearely.

My Lord, out of the abundance of my affection, and the care I have of your well-doing, I must in private put you out of doubt of feare, for I know you cannot be sensible, otherwise then in the way of honour, that the Spaniards will not come unto you this yeare; for I have it from my owne, what their preparations are in all their parts, and what they can do; for be confident, they beareth up a reputation, by seeming to embrace more than they can gripe, but the next yeare be assured they will cast over to you, some forlorne troopes, which how they may be reinforced beyond their present abilitie, and his first intention, I cannot as yet make any certaine judgment, but I beleeve out of my intelligence, that you may expect the landing in Munster, and the more to distract you in several places, as at Kings-sale, Beerehaven, and Baltimore; where you

may be sure coming from sea, they will first fortifie, and learne the strength of the rebells, before they dare take the field: howsoever, as I know you will not lesson your care, neither your defences, and whatsoever lies in my power to do you, and the publique service, rest thereof assured.

And to this I could add much more, but it may (as it is) suffice to present much of his abilities, in the penn, that he was his crafts master in forraigne intelligence, and for domestique affaires, as he was one of those that sate at the helme to the last of the Queene, so was he none of the lest in skill, and in the true use of the compasse, and so I shall onely vindicate the scandall of his death, and conclude him, for he departed at Saint Margarets, nere Marleborough, at his returne from Bathe, as my Lord Vice-Chamberlaine, my Lord Clifford, and myselfe, his sonne and sonne in law, and many more can witnesse, but that the day before he sounded on the way, and was taken out of his litter, and layed in his coach, was a truth, out of which that falsehood concerning the manner of his death had its derivation, though nothing to the purpose, or to the prejudice of his worth.

Sir Francis Vere.

SIR Francis Vere* was of that ancient, and of the most noble extract of the Earles of Oxford, and it may be a question whether the nobility of his house, or the honour of his achievements might most commend him, but that we have an authentique rule.

Nam genus et proavos & quæ nos non fecimus ipsi; vix ea nostra voco.

For though he was an honourable slip of that ancient tree of nobilitie, which was no disadvantage to his vertue,

* Sir Francis Vere, who had given many signal proofs of his valour in the Low Countries, was, in 1596, made governor of Flushing by Queen Elizabeth. He afterwards gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in that memorable battle near Nieuport, and for his brave defence of Ostend, for five months, against the Spanish Army. He was at the end of that term, relieved, and the town was taken after a siege of three years. He died 28 Aug. 1608.

SIR FRANCIS VERE.

Published August 2.1814, by G. Smeeton, St. Martins lane.

yet he brought more glory to the name of Vere, then he tooke of blood from the family.

He was amongst all the Queenes sword-men inferrior to none, but superior to many, of whom it may be sayd to speake much of him, were the way to leave out some what that might add to his praise, and to forget more that would make to his honour.

I finde not that he came much to the court, for he lived almost perpetually in the campe, but when he died, no man had more the Queenes favour, and none lesse envied, for he seldome troubled it with the noyse and allarums of supplications, his way was another sort of undermining.

They report that the Queene, as she loved marshall men, would court this gentleman as soone as he appeared in her presence, and surely he was a souldier of great worth and command, 30 yeares in the service of the states, and 20 yeares over the English in chiefe, as the Queenes Generall: and hee that had seene the battaile of Newport, might there best have taken him and his noble brother the Lord of Tilbury to the life.

Edward Somerset,

Marquis of Worcester.

MY Lord of Worcester I have here put last, but not least in the Queenes favour; he was of the ancient and noble blood of the Beauforts, and of her grandfathers kin, by the mother, which the Queene could never forget, especially where there was an incurrence of old blood with fidelity, a mixture which ever sorted with the Queenes nature, and though there might hap somewhat in this house, which might invert her grace, though not to speake of my Lord himselfe, but in due reverence and honour, I meane contrariety or suspition in religion, yet the Queene ever respected his house, and principally this noble blood, whom she first made Mr. of her Horse, and then admitted him of her Councell of State.

In his youth, part whereof he spent before he came to reside at court, he was a very fine gentleman, and the best

MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

Published August 1, 1814 by G. Smeeton St. Martins Lane.

horseman and tilter of the times, which were then the man-like and noble recreations of the court, and such as tooke up the applause of men, as well as the prayse and commendations of laydyes, and when yeares had abated those exercises of honour, he grew then to be a faithfull and profound counsellor, and as I have placed him last, so was he the last liver of all her servants of her favour, and had the honour to see his renowned Mrs. and all of them layd in the places of their rests, and for himselfe after a life of very noble and remarkable reputation, and in a peaceble old age, a fate that I make the last, and none of my slightest observations, which befell not many of the rest, for they expired like unto a light blowne out with the snuffe stinking, not commendably extinguished, and with an offence to the standers by. And thus I have delivered up my poore essay, or little draught of this great Princesse and her times, with the servants of her state and favour: I cannot say I have finished it, for I know how defective and imperfect it is, as limbed onely in the originall nature, not without the active blessings, and so left it as a talke fitter for remoter times, and the salles of some bolder pencill to correct that which is amisse, and draw the rest up to life: as for me to have endeavoured it, I tooke it in consideration, how easily I might have dashed into it much of

the staine of pollution, and thereby have defaced that little which is done; for I professe I have taken care to master my pen, that I might not erre *animo*, or of set purpose discolour each or any of the parts thereof, otherwise then in concealment: happily they are some which will not approve of this modesty, but will censure it for pusillanimitie, and with the cunning artist, attempt to draw their line further out at length, and upon this of mine which way (somewhat more ea . it may be effected, for that the frame is ready made to their hands, and then happily I could draw one in the midst of theirs, but that modesty in me forbids the defacements in men departed, their posterity yet remaining, enjoying the merit of their vertues, and do still live in their honour. And I had rather incur the censure of abrupti[illegible], than to be conscious and taken in the manner, sinning by eruption, or trampling on the grave of persons at rest, which living we durst not looke in their face nor make our addresses unto them, otherwise then with due regard to their honours, and reverence to their vertues.

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